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<u>MASSACHUSETTS PLOUCHMAN</u> LEW ENGLAND AND OF ACRICULTURE

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and ame active and intelligent portion of the con Entered as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Feeding One Cow on an Acre.

for use in winter.

Nebraska station have shown that one-fifth cut up. A second crop of rye could go in of an acre produced in a good season enough where the first piece of corn has been fed food to pasture one cow from May 1 to 31, out, to begin with the next spring. In this

be obtained if the crops were cut and car- twelve feet high. ried to the cow than if she were turned in to feed upon them. But by June 1 if this were the method followed, the rye would have grown quite too large for feeding. They Protein, or what has sometimes been pastured on mixed grasses at the same time. duck or other poultry. month. Those on the pasture grass were breeding, for milk or for eggs.

April 13, discing them in about four inches This lasted one gow 21½ days on one-fifth of by guess and watching results. Now the cut they might have lasted longer.

A common variety of field corn was sown with a press drill on May 20, in rows about food for one cow from that time until July 7, the others. but it suffered much from trampling, and we twice as long if it had been cut and carried In a previous test with Southern cow from June 20 to July 13.

German millet was sown broadcast on a similar plot at the same time the corn was and on June 26 it was one foot high, and it sown with drill on June 2, it was sixteen inches high on July 15, and fed her until Aug. 4, or twenty days on one-fifth of an acre. Some of the plants made a weak second growth.

We think its place might well have been they tried, in either the milk production or the same plant.

the rye, which was finished the last of May, cents, as grain is sold there. We will not detail the treatment of them.

They were fit to turn into on July 24, to or a value of \$8.04. Timothy is least valuable about the same with corn ensilage. To in which time the corn after the rye should able, being in the same order, \$1.88, \$2.78 crease the proportion of the protein we have have lasted, and the fifth of an acre lasted and 16 cents, or a total of \$4.82. Mixed cotton-seed meal, which has 644 pounds of

They tried alfalfa one year. It gave less else given when cured as hay, having \$7.28, others and does not help any, but dried pasturage than the other crops, but has two \$2.48 and 16 cents, a total of \$9.92, princibre brewers grains increases it, as they have great disadvantages, the liability to cause pally in the protein, and oat hay, as we have 314 protein to 828 of the others in a ton. bloating in cattle and sheep, and it is easily annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in killed by overpasturing. The new grass, \$2.96 and 16 cents, or \$6.01. (bromus inermis) gave but a little more than No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

(bloinds inermis) gave but a little more than the clovers, of which white clover stands at the clovers, of which white clover stands at as sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN at the same season of year, but it may prove a very good grass as pasturage for dairy stock, or when mixed with other grasses. re from practical farmers, giving the left experience, is solicited. Letters and with the writer's real name, in full, a printed or not, as the writer may beans gave food of about the same quality as cow peas, but a much less quantity, and the vetch was inferior to cow peas in both re-

Thus their experience brings us back to the opinion that we have before expressed, that winter rye sown in September at the rate of one acre to four or five cows would It has been often said that good farming furnish feed for them during the month of could enable a man to grow enough on one May. Another sown with Canada peas and acre to feed a cow a year all the rough oats in April, the oats a week later than the forage she would need, if grain enough were peas, could be made to last nearly through given to make a properly balanced ration. June if pastured, and quite through it if cut We have no doubt but that it has been done and carried to the barn. The third acre when the land was rich, and care was taken should be in sown corn planted in May, and to put in a new crop where the first was certainly cut and carried to them. The acre taken off, and some of the crops so grown of rye could be replanted to corn about June were preserved in the silo, or even dry cured 1, and two acres more might be planted in May, which could be saved as ensilage or as We will describe how we think it could dry fodder for winter use. The fodder being be done. Beginning the year before by cut instead of fed and trampled down would sowing one-fifth or one-fourth of an acre in yield twice as much feed to the acre, or last September with winter rye, using about a at least eight months of the year for four or bushel and a half of seed to the acre, we five cows, and the acre of peas and oats fix the amount of land for one cow by the could be sown to oats and barley in July to fact that certain experiments made at the furnish a late fall feed after the corn was all calculation we have not taken into the ac-We will follow their experiments for a count any grass that might be taken off the ittle farther season, but when they go to two acres of corn planted in June, yet we crops which are not grown here, we should have mown a crop of June grass and daisies, go back to a second crop to be grown upon which made very good hay, put in fodder the plots first sown. We would also say corn after the hay was taken off, and obthat we think or know that more feed would tained a very heavy crop of fodder, ten to

Protein in Feeds.

found the rye very excellent pasturage, called nitrogenous matter, is the most valuthough the sudden change from dry feed to able element in the food the farmer gives the rye caused a shrinkage in the milk pro- his animals, because it is that which gives duction, and in live weight for the first vigor, strength and energy to the driving week, but after the second week she re- and working animals; that which builds up turned to her normal flow. We have always the frame or bone and muscle of the young given warning against these sudden changes, stock of all kinds; that which is the chief and think it may have contributed to the source of the material for producing milk the head, with valuations at \$7.76, \$2.70 and expert of the Department of Agriculture at fact that the flow of milk and the amount of to the cow, and to those suckling young, and 18 cents, or \$10.64 a ton. Alfalfa hay is a Washington, tells a singular story concernbutter fat was not equal to that of cows also of the material for the egg of the fowl, little less than this in each element, and is ing some digestion experiments.

probably caused scouring, or at least was the food serve to produce fat, and should be

not likely to find too much the first week in In all of our usual foods the three are They sowed Canada peas broadcast on proportions as to make it exactly adapted to deep, which we think too deep, and on April used alone as a food. Before these terms 19, or six days later, harrowed in oats, using were heard of, the best farmers mixed their two bushels of peas and one of oats to the grain and varied their rough fodder because acre. This was ready to use as pasture on they had learned by experience that they beginning to bloom and the oats to head. they had no exact rules for so doing, working an acre, say to June 21. If they had been chemists step in and say that while for fattening purposes the food may be in the proportion of one pound of protein to eight or ten pounds of the carbonaceous matter, or six inches apart, using two bushels of seed carbohydrates and fat, for other purposes, to the acre. On June 23 it was about two as for milch cows and growing stock, there

This may be varied by conditions, and do not doubt that it would have fed a cow especially by temperature where the animals are kept. The carbonaceous matter not only makes fat, but it generates heat, Horsetooth corn, a similar plot pastured a and thus saves the animal from using up its own fat to keep up the natural heat of the system in cold weather, or when not kept comfortably warm by night or day. Then sown, using 50 pounds of seed to the acre, the proportion of carbonaceous matter may be increased, while it should be decreased fed the cow until July 13. In previous test, for working animals, and even for others when they must be out without shade in

prepare what is called a balanced ration, or than corn and less fattening property. one to contain the proper proportions of But we said at the beginning that for have been ready for fodder even earlier grain. Most of these are given in Professor pounds of the other two elements. Let us than the millet, if necessary, and lasted as Henry's book on "Feeds and Feeding," but make a few other comparisons. In rowen long. In their tests the average for two the table is too long to republish here, con- hay the proportions in a ton are 158 pounds years was 18½ days for both corn and millet, taining many articles not usually fed by protein to 832 of the others, not one to five, and they think the millet did not give as farmers, and giving others in several difgood results as the corn, or any other crops ferent conditions of growth or varieties of or but one pound to fifteen of the other two.

They tried sorghum and Kaffir corn, and few of our most common foods and their cepting soy bean hay which has 216 protein had the first in feed from July 13 to Aug. comparative value, taking as a basis of value to 804 of others, or better than one to four, 14 one year, and July 6 to July 24 the last the approximate cost of each, the following and oat hay has about one to eleven. trial. Kaffir corn was pastured at the same standard, which, by the way, is one given in White clover more than one part in four, dates each year, but as these crops are not the Kønsas Farmer, and is too low for the and alfalfa the same, while red clover is station does not speak highly of them, cost more. But as it is the only one we have to 51. Fodder corn, field cured, has but one to

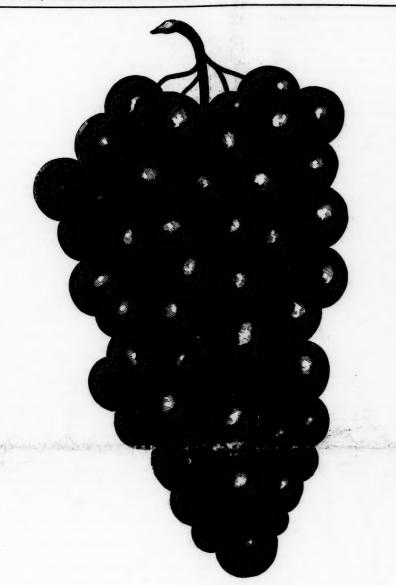
Rowen hay is the most valuable, having and cured corn fodder more grain is needed, w peas were sown May 31 by the press \$5.32 worth of protein, \$2.56 worth of carbo- while with green corn fodder we get but one

long known, takes a high rank, with \$2.90,

But there may be surprises for some in

twenty days, or until Aug. 13. The forage grass hay takes second place, with \$3.98, gave better results in milk and butter than \$2.62 and 14 cents, a total of \$6.74. Hungany other crops excepting alfalfa, and judging ship the two years test, a cow would give grass red top or orchard grass, but has less protein to \$10 of the others for bran, and as much milk in twenty days on the cow protein and more carbohydrates. The soy middlings with 244 protein to 1051 of others, peas as in twenty-five days on the sorghum. bean has a higher valuation than anything Corn meal has but 156 protein to 1420 of

Notes from Washington, D. C. Prof. C. F. Langworthy, the human food



A NEW GRAPE.

placed \$10.10 per ton. Crimson clover lower "Speaking of the length of time required

stover at \$3.30 per ton.

fattening quality. An average of them is healed in this curious manner. about \$8.40 for protein and total value \$12 "For many years after the accident this lower. Rye, oats, barley and wheat screen-Knowing these facts the farmer can easily ings each have a larger amount of protein

Mixed hay has 118 to 842, or about one to We wish to call your attention to but a seven, and other hays do not vary much ex-

than when feeding rowen hay. On timothy drill, using one bushel of seed to the acre. hydrates and 16 cents worth of fat in a ton, pound of protein to twelve of the others, and

The amount of the rank-growing rye eaten The carbonaceous matter and the fat of yet at \$9.46 a ton and medium red clover for the digestion in the human stomach of hay \$4.68, \$2.30 and 20, or \$7.08 per ton. the various foods we eat," said Professor not well digested at first, and the effects of used when fat is wanted in larger propor- Fodder corn, field cured, is placed at \$1.68, Langworthy, "it is not an easy matter to this she would not recover from in one tions than when feeding stock for work, for \$2.22 and 14 cents, or \$4.04 a ton, and corn, say just how long it takes to digest any particular food. Many of the statements made Among the grasses and other feeds given are doubtless far from accurate, as the subcombined, but in no one of them in such green Kentucky blue grass justifies its repuject is not easily studied. It is possible tation by standing at the head with \$2.02 in to use in experiments the same digestive produce either effect to its full value when protein, \$1.26 in carbohydrates and 8 cents ferments which occur in the body, yet it is in fat, or \$3.36 per ton, but oat fodder green by no means certain that all the conditions follows closely with \$1.76, \$1.20 and 12 cents, of digestibility in the body can be reproor \$3.08 per ton. Red top in bloom is \$1.42, duced in the laboratory. The results ob-\$1.32 and 6 cents, or \$2.84 per ton. Mixed tained are interesting and valuable, but it is May 31, or when rye was gone, the peas obtained the best results by so doing, and yet pasture grasses \$1.68, 66 and 6 cents, or to be noticed that careful investigators are \$2.40. Hungarian grass lower because of much slower to make sweeping deductions less protein, and timothy at 80, \$1.22 and from them than are the popular health

"A remarkable opportunity was offered Among the grains peanut meal stands the some years ago to a Dr. Beaumont, an army highest in protein and in total value, at surgeon, for studying digestibility in the \$28.92, \$1.76 and seventy-nine cents, a total human stomach. A man was wounded in of \$31.42 per ton. Cottonseed meal is next the stomach by the accidental discharge of feet high, and the fifth of an aere furnished should be a pound of protein to five or six of ton. This shows it better than lineard well. with \$25.08, \$1.08 and \$1.36, or \$27.52 per ton. This shows it better than linseed meal, wound inflicted healed, but it left a perma-traila has discovered in that country the Now is the Time to Prevent Potato either old process or new, the former having nent opening in the stomach, which was ormost protein, \$19.74, and total value \$22.64. dinarily closed by a valvular flap made by Glucose meal has \$20.42 in protein and total a fold of the stomach lining. This, how- the beef in the form of small, hard lumps market. In fact, the hired man hardly wants value \$24.30, gluten meal \$17.38 in protein, ever, could be easily pushed aside and the total value of \$21.40, dried brewer's grains interior of the stomach examined or its con-\$10.58 in protein and total value \$13.58. tents removed as desired. Strange as it Wheat bran, shorts and middlings vary may seem, this could be done without causa little, the bran from spring having more ing the man annoyance or pain, nor was his protein than shorts or middlings, but less general health affected after the wound

per ton, while flint corn has \$5.40 in protein man was under the control and observation and total value of \$10.28, dent corn a little of Dr. Beaumont, and a large number of experiments were made on the length of time required for the digestion of different foods it calls Friend J., who had just sold a fine other field is a good preventive measure in in his stomach. Artificial experiments were drove of shotes, and going home met a neigh-We think its place might well have been one to contain the proper plant the plant the proper plant the plant the proper plant the proper plant the plant the proper plant the plant the proper plant the p also conducted, using gastric juice removed bor who was complaining that there was no made with eggs cooked in different styles: dispose of. Mr. J. looked at them and Hard-boiled eggs required 31 hours for di- found them about half grown, and finally gestion in the stomach; soft boiled eggs, three agreed to take them. Then he bought one hours; roasted eggs, 2½ hours; raw eggs, not hundred bushels of corn of the same man, whipped, two hours; raw eggs, whipped, 11 and obtained a little time to pay for the make up a solution of one ounce of the hours. The interesting feature of this actual whole purchase. Abour three months after-experiment is that when tested by the ward he sold another drove of fat shotes, methods of artificial digestion, which Dr. and he went and paid his indebtedness Beaumont made as closely resembling the After he had done so, he said: "The shotes natural digestion as he was able, the hard- and corn I bought of you have paid for themboiled eggs required eight hours for diges- selves, and there is so much over that I re- sack and let them down into the solution by tion, the soft boiled eggs 61 hours, and even ceived for them," at the same time showing the whipped raw eggs four hours. Similar quite a nice little wad of bills. The farmer in favor in the Eastern States, and as the Eastern States, where both fodder and grain nearly a perfect ration alone, standing one results were obtained by the two methods, looked longingly at it, but he had obtained the actual and the artificial, with a large his own prices for shotes and corn when

"One of Dr. Beaumont's general deduc- source of profit every time.

ons was that most of the common foods Professor Gowell of the Maine Agricultural the stomach, depending upon the quantity and the quality of the food, state of the required for the disposal of a moderate meal satisfactory, as they are hardy, vigorous, of the fibrous parts of meat, with bread, etc., rugged and good producers of lambs and is from three to 3\frac{1}{2} hours.

Some interesting wheat experiments have been carried on by the Australian government showing the efficacy of "pickling" wheat seed infected with smut. In the experiments sixty-six perfectly clean gains of wheat were rubbed together with smut balls until all the grains were thoroughly covered with spores. Half of them were then pickled in bluestone water, and sowed side by side with the unpickled grains. Of thirty-three grains of infested wheat, unpickled, thirtytwo grew, and twenty-five of these were smutty. Of the thirty-three pickled seeds twenty-three grew, and only one was infested with smut

It is a well-known fact that gardeners and lambs. planters have great difficulty in planting their seed. It has been stated that from all they will eat of this mixture, twice a day, three to five pounds of seed should be put besides hay and turnips. This makes them in the ground where it is not necessary to milk heavily and the lambs grow rapidly, use more than one or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, could the so that they are fit for market at ten or seeds be evenly distributed; then after the twelve weeks old, selling them at \$4 to \$6 plants are up, those caused by the surplus each. The lambs are dropped from the midseed must be weeded out. Thus, not only is dle of February to March 10 each year, and there the cost of the wasted seed, but the though they have tried for six years they cost of the labor of weeding out the surplus have failed to get the lambs earlier. plants incurred. But here comes the inven- Two years ago they secured five of the

produces little strings of tissue paper, in has been mated with Shropshire ewes, and which at regular intervals are seeds, thus they now have twenty ewes from this cross making it possible to plant the smallest and that they hope will breed earlier. They most delicate seeds with rapidity, with as were bred this year for the first time as great if not greater regularity than could be yearlings. These cross-bred ewes show the done by putting each seed in the ground by marking of the Shropshire more than of hand. When the planter wishes to put in the Dorset, as they are hornless and have his seeds, all he has to do is to lay a string brown faces and legs. It is easy to of the seed in a furrow and cover it with a get early lambs from the pure-bred hoe, or where there is much of it to be done Dorset ewes, but they are expensive. take a small inexpensive reel drill that If the half breeds do not breed early makes a furrow the depth desired, lays a enough another year they will try the string of the seed therein and covers it up. effect of another cross, getting ewes three-

The inventor claims, among other things, quarters Dorset blood. The advantage of that the tissue paper strings attract moist-having lambs in December and January are ure and make the seeds sprout quicker; that great, as the December lamb will sell readily the lightest seeds may be planted with ease at double the price of the March lamb. in windy weather; that it saves ninety per There is not much extra trouble in raising cent, of time In planting; that it plants in a winter lambs, if the ewes will breed early straight line, and there is positively no enough. destruction in hoeing, and saves about two For purposes of instruction to the students days labor on each acre of land in thinning they have also obtained specimens of the out, and with this elaborate flower beds can Oxfords, which is the largest of the Downs, be planted in a few hours and makes gar- the Hampshire, which is between the Shrop-

In Brazil, strange as it may seem, cheese, though not made to any extent in the country, is an article of food which, to the inhabitants, is considered just as indispensable as According to Consul Girimondi at Santos, Brazil, cheese is much more exten- A writer in the Michigan Farmer thus sively used than in the United States. In a figures up the account with one breeding recent report to the State Department, he sow. Cost of keeping 150 days on grass, called the attention of cheese makers of the with a mess of wheat middlings twice a day, United States to the promising market for \$6.20; 215 days winter on middlings, raw American dairy products which Brazil pre-turnips, beets or beet pulp, all she would sents. At the present time, he states, most eat, four cents a day, \$8.60. Labor in caring of the cheese is brought from Italy, Switzer- for her and pigs, \$2.50. He had nine spring land and France, the working classes buying pigs worth \$2.50 each, \$22.50, and eight fall largely of the imitation cheeses, selling at pigs at \$1.50 each, \$12. Cost of keeping about thirteen cents a pound. A wise course, \$17.30, income \$34.50, profit \$17.20, or prache says, would be for several American dairy tically 100 per cent. A Cheshire sow kept associations to send, in common, an expert to four years gave him 74 pigs worth \$6 each, Brazil to carefully study not only prices, but or \$444, while four years board at \$20 per the form and character of cheeses which year cost \$80, showing \$364 profit. He the Brazilians desire. A general agency has two feed lots, one plowed in August, should be established at some large city, in and sowed with rye, oats, Canada peas and charge of an American able to speak and rape, then seeded the next summer with write the Portuguese language. The agent clover: a field of sweet corn is fed out stalks should then employ traveling men to visit and all, and flat turnips or beets are sown the retail dealers in different parts of the after strawberries, that they may be republic. Such a business campaign, intel- ready for the winter feeding. While one ligently carried out, could hardly fail to be field is in the sowed crops the other is in exceedingly profitable to the American dairy clover, and they are alternated. This gives trade. As this is the very class of work strong growing breeding stock for his spring which the Department of Agriculture is pigs. Upon a small farm he would keep doing to enlarge our foreign market for pigs in a fair-sized yard, and grow sweet dairy products, it is probable that something corn to feed them there, with small rations in this line will be undertaken by the Gov- of middlings or shorts and skimmilk through ernment.

presence of a singular disease known as "beef measles." The disease appears in Scabby potatoes won't pass in a critical grain of wheat. These lumps or cysts con- objects to peeling them. tain minute eggs which cause tapeworm in a It is a good thing not to have scabby man. Lumps to the number of three hun- potatoes. dred have been found in a single pound of beef. Burning or boiling is the remedy. By simple means, according to Bulletin 85 of burying the disease may be spread, as it is the Vermont Experiment Station, just now GUY E. MITCHELL. contagious.

Live Stock Notes.

station does not speak highly of them, cost more. But as it is the only one we have allowing danger from their use, and even allowing danger from their use, and even at hand, we give it not as an arbitrary stand-seven, and stover less than one to ten. Taking or frost, and as their season for feeding in ison. They give the cost of the digestible about one to four. It will be seen then that digestion in the stomach is concerned, but it the corn. Mr. J. was a feeded, used a little only one we have to 5½. Fodder corn, field cured, has but one to 5½. Fodder co July would be better covered by the corn protein at \$3.37 per hundred pounds, carbo- on good pasture we need but little grain to must be remembered that digestion contin- brains in his business, and did not try to solutions, dry them, and plant as usual. planted May 20, and the second crop after hydrates thirty-two cents and fat fifty-six make up a balanced ration, though more ues in the intestines. This is an important keep the animals on just a living ration, but The solutions kill the germs of the scab distance of the results of the resu fact, as food material which escapes digesto give them as much as they would eat and ease, and practically prevent its occurrence tion in the stomach may later be thoroughly digest. It is what an animal eats above the unless fresh germs happen to be present in amount required to sustain life that is the the soil from scabby potatoes formerly grown

quire from two to four hours to digest in College says they have now on the farm there seventy-five sheep, mostly full-blooded Sharpshires that have been bred pure for stomach, etc., but that the time ordinarily twenty years or more. This breed is entirely wool, and when properly matured furnish good, choice, thick mutton. They weigh from 140 to 170 pounds each, and are covered with a dense fleece of medium grade wool. The face and legs are dark brown and the wool grows well down on the legs. They lie out of doors in the yards night and day, and always sleep there no matter how cold it is They like to lie in the snow, but they need to be taken in during storms, as it does not answer to have their heavy fleece wet. They are not grain fed except when they are feeding lambs. They have hay, turnips and mangels until it is nearly time for them to lamb, when they are given a small ration of bran, corn meal and cotton-seed meal, which enables them to furnish enough milk for the

tion of a Wichita man.

Horned Dorset sheep famed for early breeding and have kept them pure, but the buck

shire and Oxfords in size, and the Cheviot, which is not a Down, but is of medium size, well wooled, clean looking with white face flocks developed that students and visitors

may study them. the summer.

Scab.

from the size of a pin head up to that of a to eat them at home, and the hired girl

Potato scab may be prevented by very being distributed. Professor Jones says that potatoes should not be planted in soils where scab has been prevalent in previous The Practical Farmer tells of a man whom years. Changing the potato patch to ansuch cases.

Scab is often brought in on the seed potatoes, however, and one of the most important means of prevention lies in the disinfection of the seed. This is accomplished by soaking in corrosive sublimate or forma-

To treat potatoes with corrosive sublimate chemical in seven gallons of water, and soak the seed potatoes 11 hours in this. This solution is more poisonous than town agency whiskey and must be handled with care. It is best to put the potatoes in a loose gunny

this means. To treat potatoes with formalin (or formaldehyde, as it is sometimes called), put a half pint of the chemical (which is a liquid)

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Cheese makers Association, one of the judges urged the need of more careful bandaging, uniformity of size, and the marking of date and number of vat, if more than one is used, that any fault that may exist may be traced to its source. He said faulty cheese should be marked and sent to be sold on its merits In Canada it is the rule to give a half pound overweight on cheese two to three weeks old. Then it usually reaches the buyer at full weight. It should be boxed not more than twenty-four hours before shipping in clean boxes, the wagon bedded with the test. Twelve of these had diseased straw and the cheese covered with grass in summer and with cloth in summer and winter as a protection from heat and cold.

An instructor in the dairy school said that the wide range between the cheese that scored from 72 to 981 points in the scale of one hundred was chiefly due to the difference in milk, and makers should insist agree now that no tuberculous bacteria will on cleanliness. The milk producers should be found in the milk as drawn, unless there beware of dirt on the animal or the hands of the milker, and of filthy strainers.

Professor Ruddick urged the use of galvanized iron steam pipes to prevent the rust in vats, and condemned the use of water under the vats, flaring sides or channels on the vats. Washing the curd may be done if it is very bad, just before dipping, taking care not to get the curd too soft, but rinsing is needed just before salting, throwing the water on the curd to rinse off fat, which prevents the curd from closing. The curd should be perfectly loose so that water may pass through. In Canada many cheese makers use it on all curds to have the cheese uniform, and rinse after milling instead of earlier. It is important that the water for rinsing should be uniform.

Mr. H. B. Gurler of DeKalb, Ill., who keeps two hundred cows, and sells his milk goes to market in sealed jars, with date on its management. the seal as a guarantee of freshness. He cannot from his farm meet the demand for past four years, Mr. Secretary, do you feel his milk. To have pure milk one must have healthy cows, kept in good sanitary condiduring that period?" tions. The cow stables need perfect ventilation more than the dwelling-house, as it has more inmates, and the doors are opened less frequently. They should be kept so clean know by the odor that he was in a stable, and if it is so that the barn odor the milk. His cows are groomed once day, a half hour before milking, and the udder is washed just before the washing for ten milkers. Dr. N. S. fine, well-watered pastures and is cold enough in winter to kill disease germs. Calves need good food, pure air and healthy exercise. There is too much breeding of cows that are not well matured. As tuberculosis is most frequently contracted before they are matured, the calves should be iso isolated as much as possible, and given a bureau. plenty of pure air and sunlight.

At the Vermont Experiment Station they made tests for three different periods of the value of corn meal against gluten feed for cows in milk, giving one lot the gluten feed and bran, and another corn meal and bran. then changing, and again changing back again. As an average they had 3048 pounds of milk and 142.2 pounds of butter fat while giving the gluten feed, and 2760 pounds of milk and 125.3 pounds of butter fat while they ate seventy-eight pounds less of rough gain of more than ten per cent. in milk, and more than thirteen per cent. in butter fat, to train up our own men. There is no source for the cooler plateau regions of Brazil. proving that butter fat can be fed into the from which we can secure experts. If I milk, a point which has often been denied by those who base their faith on a test made long ago of trying to increase the fat by feeding the cow on tallow, which she probably did not digest. Whatever will put fat ment, however, and take your men away on the ribs of the cow will make her milk richer in cream or butter fat, but food that increases the milk flow will not necessarily do the same until she begins to fatten.

The Baltimore American gives excellent directions for the care of cows before and after calving in regard to feeding light with cise in warm barnyard in suitable weather and keeping her in a roomy and well-bedded box stall, where she is to be fed and watered. and in limiting the feed for a few days after- United States is having world-wide influward to a slop, twice a day, of two quarts of fine millfeed, one pint linseed meal, put in fully compete with foreigners, both at home two gallons of boiling water and allowed to and abroad. For a long time attempts have stand until lukewarm, giving at the same time long hay of the best quality. To this we would add that, if the slop is kept covin that State and put upon the New York ered so that it will cool slowly, it will be market. This teadid not meet one-tenth of better, as it will more thoroughly cook the the instant demand, and the result is that follow

udder is hard, milk her out three times a of tea plants for trials and has se day, and after milking rub the bag with hot cured the services of an expert from the vinegar and lard, rubbing it in well; this Orient. Machines are being imported for will remove the swelling in ordinary cases. the manufacture of green tea. If tea is If the udder is hot and feverish, a wash dried in the sun it oxidizes and becomes may be used, consisting of eight ounces of vinegar and two ounces of camphorated and pumping the air out, it dries a fine spirit; mix well, then rub a little of this in green. The culture of this tea requires irriwith the hand, rubbing the udder with both gation, notwithstanding the sixty-five inches

what old people used to call "scattering" remedies, driving the inflammation to other points instead of removing it, and also causing a shrinkage of the milk by contraction of milk glands. Such treatment might result in a stiffness of joints or gathering of sores at other points. Bathe only in warm water, as hot as the hand can be borne in it, three or more times a day, rubbing the udder well each time, wiping it dry and drawing all the milk possible each time. The rubbing butters and refuse to let them go abroad unwith lard or other grease may follow each bathing if thought desirable, as it may help, and we think can do no harm. We would add that in very bad cases of caked udder the calf should not be allowed to suck the cow, as the milk is unwholesome, and the rough treatment of a hungry calf is not good for the cow. In such cases we would give about an ounce of pulverized saltpetre in the slop, or, if that has been discontinued. in dry grain.

In Brazil cheese is almost as staple an article of food as bread is here. No meal is largely by the efforts of the Government thought complete without it, says our consul We are now getting ready to send an expert at Santos. They use among the well-to-do into the several rice-producing countries of classes the European cheese, with which the the Far East to learn some additional facts cheese of this country might easily compete, regarding this crop, to study the economy allowing a good margin for profit and trans- of rice production, to get a rice that will portation, but the working class use an imi- grow high up on the hills without irrigation tation cheese which costs about thirteen where there is a reasonable amount of raincents a pound. He suggests that the dairy fall and to get rice suitable for stock feed. associations send an expert there to ascer-

tain the form, character and prices of the cheese most in demand there, with a view to establish an agency in charge of an American who can speak and write the Portuguese language. There then should be traveling agents to visit the retailers, and a profitable trade for us might be built up. We may need new markets if our trade with England shall decrease, or if they begin to enact a tariff law with a discrimination in favor of English colonies against other countries.

The board of health of Manchester, England, recently had all the cows which furnish milk to that city examined and tested with tuberculin. Within the city limits they found 603 animals that gave reaction under udders, but only one was found that was tuberculous. Outside of the city limits there were 555 that reacted, and thirty-nine had diseased udders, but it was due to tuberculosis in only two cases. Three cases of acted under the test, and the best physicians are tubercles in the milk glands or udder. The board of cattle commissions we had a few years ago would have killed 1155 cattle that gave good milk to avoid a danger that could have existed in only three of them, as they were concerned.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Interview with Secretary Wilson. The decision of the President to retain his original Cabinet for his second term of office appears to be generally acceptable to the country. This applies to no member of the official family more forcibly than to the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson of Iowa. The work of this department has nade tremendous strides during his four years of service. The Department of Agriculture is today different entirely from the in Chicago at twelve cents a quart, told the farm section of the national Government Connecticut Dairy Association that his milk four years ago when Mr. Wilson undertook

"As you look back over the work of the satisfied with what has been accomplished

"Well," Secretary Wilson answered, the work as generally planned has been carried out. Certainly progress has been made. The department has grown very that a person going in blindfolded would not greatly. The work has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to reorganize the department. After the first of July fills a person's clothes it also flavors we will have four new bureaus, a gathering into groups of the different scientific branches which are to some extent related, so that by the conferring together of milking, with warm water in winter and the different heads work can be laid cold water in summer, and one man can do out along the various lines without conflict, and in a more systematic Mayo of Storrs said that Connecticut is well manner than has heretofore been possiadapted for raising healthy cows, as it has ble, where each chief of a division has worked out his plans under the personal direction of the secretary. It has taken so much of my own time that I have had little for anything else. This bureau organization includes all the scientific branches with the exception of Entomology, the Biological Survey and the office of Experiment Stalated from older cows, and the older cows tions, although the latter is itself practically

"We are, by the way, getting into more ntimate relationship with the experiment stations throughout the country. There is scarcely one we are not actively co-operating with. I think I may say that we are putting new life into some of the colleges and stations, to our mutual advantage. The Department of Agriculture has taken on thenature somewhat of an agricultural university. Half the population of the country lives upon the soil, and with all of the great work we are doing here we find it necessary are from the United States and are intended want a soil physicist I can find no such graduate, or if I want a vegetable pathologist it is the same and so on.'

"But the colleges come to your departafter they have been trained, do they not? "Oh, yes, they get them to teach a smattering of agricultural sciences to the small percentage of our boys who are studying agriculture.

"We will take in under the department some fifty young men this year who want a practical scientific education along special long hay, fodder and bran, and giving exer- agricultural lines. There is a great demand for such men throughout the country. The for some weeks before the calf is expected, newer methods of farming create this de-

"The Department of Agriculture of the ence. We are getting to be able to successbeen made to grow tea in South Carolina. But we do object to the directions that six thousand acres in that State are now being planted to tea. The Depart-"If cow has a large flow of milk and the ment is getting the very finest kinds brown in color. By putting it in a cylinder hands for about five minutes after milking." of annual rainfall it receives. During a The hot vinegar and the camphor are both couple of months of the year drought is likely to check the growth of the tea

plants."
"Under your reorganization, the depart-

ment will be still busier?" "Yes. By the first of July, when the new law will become operative, we will begin to inspect exported dairy products. We will probably commence by giving a certificate to fine creamery butter, and refuse it to anything else; finally we may grade all export less under proper certificates. But we are pushing forward new work now. sent a man to the China and one to the Carribean sea to carry on the work of establishing American markets for dairy products This is a fight with the Danes, who could not send a single pound of butter out of their own country if our American farmer did not urnish them with cow feed.

"You know there has been considerable stimulation in the rice industry in the Southern States, which has been assisted "We are pushing experiments and inves-



OONAN 11th OF HOOD FARM.

we are trying to get information and seeds tubs at the same time last year. and plants from every similar corner of the old world, for every section of this country has a corresponding soil and climate in the ried on for centuries.'

The recent discovery of the remains of some forty populous cities in the desert of Syria show that in times past this whole great area was under an extensive system of irrigation. The country along the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers appears to have been networked with numerous canals, one the Euphrates by high cemented brick embankments or levees along its embankments. To supplement this and to store water for rrigation a large reservoir was constructed, forty-two miles in circumference and thirtyfive feet deep, into which the waters of the river might be turned by an artificial canal.

While Germany imported last year, mostly pounds of corn, according to German statis-Consul Harris at Mannheim suggests the establishment of corn kitchens in some of the large manufacturing cities of Germany, similar to the Paris corn kitchen, which he believes would tremendously increase the demand for American corn. The best use for American corn is home

finished product. Still, there is enough good corn land in the United States to enable us in both cities. to pursue this policy to an unlimited degree, and at the same time furnish a hundred or two million bushels a year for German consumption.

Close observation is most valuable in the poultry yard. The eye should be kept on every bird, and the drones promptly weeded out. A small individual waste makes a large yearly total. The presence in the flock of a few poor birds means a reduction in the total percentage of receipts and an increase of the average cost per bird.

Brazil is going into the free-seed distribufeeding the corn meal. They also found universities in the land, practically nothing tion business. It is, however, in the proper the prices of former years, and it is estiis being done for that half in the way of manner and does not contemplate the reforage while eating the gluten feed, thus saving something in cost of feeding and too by the agricultural colleges. There is introduction of valuable foreign seeds, a selves short unless the stock find grass gaining 288 pounds of milk or 16.6 pounds of no higher course in agriculture in any of the restriction which should be placed upon the early. butter fat by use of gluten feed. This is a great educational institutions, and in the American method. The seeds in question

> The American city milkman is not the sole occupant of the milk-water trust. Our consul at Frankfort, Germany, reports that of 122 samples of milk examined by the Board of Health, over half were diluted with from ten to sixty per cent. of water. A test of 3794 samples in Hamburg resulted in proving 475 objectionable. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Butter Market.

Receipts of butter have increased and have more of good quality, and buyers are cautious about taking large amounts, so that prices have declined from a half cent to a cent a pound since last week, and with the amount in cold storage lower prices are probable, unless export trade removes the surplus. New York holds firm rates as yet, but there is a decline at Western markets. The top price for extra creamery yesterday was 22 cents, and some large tubs sold at 215 cents. Best marks Eastern sold at 21 to 22 cents, fair to good at 17 to 19 cents. Northern and Western firsts sold at 21 cents and onds at 19 to 20 cents. Extra dairy sold at 19 to 20 cents for Vermont, and Western at Butter from cold storage can be had at 10 to 16 cents, while renovated is selling fairly good at 12 to 15 cents. Box and prints in obliged to come down and sell creamery at 23 cents in tubs, 232 to 24 cents in boxes and prints.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 19,705 tubs and 21,312 boxes, a total weight of 956,939 pounds, against 767,485 pounds the previous week and 797,054 pounds for the corresponding week last year. This shows a material increase over the previous week and last year, and the indications are

that there will be a full supply this week. The exports from Boston for the week were 18,505 pounds, against none the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were 3257 tubs and from Montreal, by the way of Portland, 492 packages The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports that 400 tubs of butter were put in

Cows Made To Breed

By injecting with Hood Farm Breeding Powder. Over 75 per cent Powder. Over 75 per cent. of cows treated with it for failure to breed have since bred. with it for failure to breed have since bred.

After Abortion all cows should be treated. It thoroughly disinfects, — kills germs and puts organs in normal condition. \$1 and \$2.50. Dollar size, mail \$1.15, large, four times more, express, \$2.75.

Hood Farm Milk Fever Cure saves 90 per cent. of cows attacked by this disease. \$2.50. By express, \$2.75.

Extra good Jersey bull calves and Berkshire swine generally for sale. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

and would have been very doubtful as far tigations regarding hard wheats, gluten and 2957 tubs taken out, leaving a stock of wheats, macaroni wheats, wheats with more 13,084 tubs, against 1920 tubs at the same nitrogen in them. These are only one or time last year. The Eastern Company retwo of the things we are doing, but in one way or another the Department is in touch last year, and with these added, the total with every corner of the United States, and stock of butter is 16,189 tubs, against 2030

The Hay Trade.

There has been a firmer feeling in the hay old world, where agriculture has been car- market generally, and not as much is coming to Eastern markets as has been, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and quotations are lower at some points, even on best grades. The demand is likely to be less soon, as dairymen will soon put their cattle in pasture, and the clover and mixed hay they have used must then sell slowly.

Boston still receives hav faster than it can large canal connecting the two rivers. The ancient metropolis of Babylon appears to have been protected from the summer rise of a which 3 were for export, and 25 cars of bayes been protected from the summer rise of a week last year, 361 straw. Corresponding week last year, 361 sto \$4 a barrel and North Carolina \$3 to bell sounded under the water could be heard cars, of which 3 were for export, and 16 cars of straw. Choice is now quoted \$18.50 to \$19 in large bales and \$18 to \$18.50 in small bushel baskets 75 cents to \$1.25. New propositions is to place a series of submorred \$19 in large bales and \$18 to \$18.50 in small bushel baskets 75 cents to \$1.25. New propositions is to place a series of submerged bales. No. 1 at \$17.50 to \$18, No. 2 at \$16 to Orleans chicory \$4 to \$6 a barrel, escarol \$3 bells along dangerous coasts, which can be rung \$17. No. 3, clover and clover mixed \$15 to \$16. Straw, long rye, \$17 to \$18, tangled rye \$12 Bermuda at \$1.50 to \$2 a crate and other fitted with the receiving instrument will be warned to \$13 and oat \$9 to \$9.50. New York city has had better demand for

the past week, and with lighter receipts from the United States, over three billion there is better feeling in the market, though bunches for New Orleans. clover and clover mixed are weak for the tics, this cereal is scarcely known as a reason named in first paragraph. The 8020 tons previous week and 7790 for corresponding week last year, and the straw 290 bales previous week. Jersey City also had feeding and the exportation of the resulting plus above usual demand. Rains have many not of good quality or in good conprobably checked outward movements some

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at various points April 5 as follows: \$1.37 a dozen for prime to choice, 60 to 75 Providence \$20, Boston \$19, New York and Jersey City \$18.50, Richmond \$17.50, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Baltimore \$17, Pittsburg \$16.25, Buffalo and Nashville \$16, to \$6. Mushrooms lower, good to prime 25 Cincinnati and Cleveland \$15, Duluth \$14.50, to 35 cents a pound. Mint 25 to 37 cents a St. Louis and Memphis \$14, finneapolis \$13.25, Kansas City \$11.

Aroostook County, Me., has shipped more farmers do not count on much money from mated that \$500,000 worth have been shipped

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that hay is firm at previous prices, orders being filled at country points for No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50 f. o. b. Shipments are still going forward to Great Britain and the Cape, and there is an outlook for a steady export trade stronger feeling in England. The past week's exports on English account of Canadian hay included 4246 bales from Portland and 2500 bales from New York. A steamer is loading at St. John, N. B., with 1500 to houses, etc., and the salaries of such employees 2000 tons. Some bargains in the way of low ocean freights for Canadian hav have been picked up in Boston and New York.

The following rules govern the trade hay and straw between the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce,

Rule 1. All sales of hav and straw on spot shall be for cash on delivery unless otherwise agreed.

Rule 2. On sales of hay or straw on track n Boston, settlement shall be made at the invoice weights, unless the buyer gives to the seller, within ten days of the date of purchase, a certificate of weight, signed by one of the authorized weighers of straw appointed by the city. Rule 3. On sales of hay or straw at coun-

try points settlement shall be made at the invoice weights unless the buyer gives to row in time to deliver. 19 cents, firsts 17 to 18 cents, seconds 15 to the seller within ten days of receipt of 16 cents, and low grades 12 to 14 cents. the merchandise a sworn statement of the weights and the number of bales in the car. trol prices. Rule 4. All claims for damage or for inwell at 17 to 18 cents for choice and fair to ferior quality must in all cases be made in when he has bought and is holding it for his ac writing within ten days of the date of purlarge supply, and some fancy marks reach chase if the hay or straw is delivered in 22½ to 23 cents in small lots, but most extra Boston, and within ten days of receipts if delivery is made at country points. If no of getting a quotation reported. creamery is 22 cents, extra dairy 20 cents for delivery is made at country points. If no prints and 19 to 20 cents in boxes, fair to claim is made as above provided the seller's good 15 to 19 cents. Jobbers have been liability shall be considered as ended, and no allowance shall be made.

The New York Markets.

State and Western potatoes in light supply nd higher at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for 180 pounds and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for sacks. Bermuda in emand at \$6 to \$8 a barrel for prime and \$3 to \$4.50 for No. 2. Havana are small and sell slowly at \$3 to \$4.50, with Southern sec but steady at \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel for Vinecents to \$1 a box. Domestic onions and firmer. Connecticut and Long Island white \$3 to \$5 a barrel, red \$3 to \$3.75 and vellow \$3 to \$3.50, State and Western yellow \$3.25 to \$3.35. Orange county bags, red \$3,75, Bermuda \$2.75 a crate and Havana \$2.50, with Egyptian \$2.50 sack. Old beets 75 cents a barrel. New Florida 75 cents to \$1 a crate and Bermuda the same. Bunches New Orleans \$2 to \$4 per hundred, and Southern \$3 to \$7. choice lots selling readily, but poorer ones dragging. Old carrots 75 cents to \$1 a barel. New Bermuda the same per crate. Bunches New Orleans \$2 to \$4 for 100, and Southern \$2 to \$3. Parsnips 75 cents to \$1 a barrel and Russia turnips 80 to 90 cents. Celery plenty and lower. Florida \$1.00 to \$2.00 a case. State and California from 15 to 85 cents a dozen as to size of roots.

Australia about twenty-one inches.

—The present year will see the starting of at least three expeditions, representing three differ-lines, they show the prepotent power of Hood. \$1.25 and Florida new white \$1.50 to \$2.50 a

BIG USERS OF CREAM SEPARATORS. The Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan., uses 175 De Laval Power separators. The Elgin Creamery Company, Chicago, uses 150. The Borden Condensed Milk Company uses about that many. The Beatrice Creamery Company, Lincoln, Neb., uses 135. The Franklin County Creamery Association, St. Albans, Vt., uses nearly 100. So does the Standard Butter Company, Owego. N. Y.

The Brady-Meriden Creamery Company, Kansas City; Parker Creamery Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; and John Newman Company, Elgin, Ill., all use over 50 machines each.

The St. Marys Creamery Company, St. Marys, Ont.; Fairmont Creamery Company, Fairmont, Neb.; McCanna & Fraser Company, Burlington, Wis.; Belle Springs Creamery Company, Abilene, Kan.; Forest Park Creamery Company, Edgerton, Kan.; and the Hesston Creamery Company, Newton, Kan., all use from 25 to 50 machines.

All these are large Power machines, costing \$500 to \$800 each. In addition some of these concerns have hundreds of "Baby" De Laval machines scattered among their patrons. nachines scattered among their patrons.

Every concern named, as well as every other large user of separators, now uses and purchases De Laval machines exclusively. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: GENERAL OFFICES: MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, RUTLAND, VT. NEW YORK.

for State, \$1.25 to \$2 a barrel crate for third from Sweden. The Swedish expedition Charleston and \$1.75 to \$2 for Florida. the latest to be organized, but it has been under Cauliflowers from Florida \$2 to \$3 a basket, Norfolk kale 20 to 50 cents a barrel and

Asparagus in light receipt but selling \$3.25 a carrier. Green peas in better supless receipts than in previous week, and the ply, but all qualities from \$1 to \$4 a basket, dition

Hothouse lettuce quiet. Eastern \$2.50 to contain \$3 a case. Cucumbers steady at \$1.12 to cents for No. 2. Tomatoes fair to prime dull at 10 to 20 cents a pound. Radishes prime \$2 to \$3 a hundred bunches and rhubarb \$5 dozen bunches

Apples in large supply, mostly of medium Aroostook County, Me., has shipped more or poorer quality. Spitzenberg \$3 to \$4.50 a hay than ever before and at good prices. It barrel, Spy and Ben Davis \$2.50 to \$3.50. usually sells there at \$5 to \$6 per ton, and Some fancy Baldwin \$3 to \$3.25, fair to prime \$2.50 to \$2.75. Prime to fancy Greenit, but this year it has brought about double ing \$3.50 to \$5, common to fair \$2.50 to \$3.25, and Russets \$2.25 to \$2.75. Cranberries quiet at \$7.50 to \$9 for good to choice Cape Cod, \$6 to \$7 for common to fair Jersey crate, fair to prime \$1 to \$1.75. Florida strawberries more plenty and lower, prime fancy 30 to 35 cents a quart, and fair lots 20 to 25 cents.

Motes and Queries.

WHITE HOUSE EXPENSES .- "R. W. C.": The for some days. Cable advices report bulk of the expenses of the White House are paid by the President from his salary. There is, how ever, a contingent fund, appropriated annually by Congress, which meets part of them. This is anderstood to cover all repairs and furnishing of the mansion, the care of the grounds, greenas a night watchman, a doorkeeper, janitor and policeman; also the President's private secre tary and assistant clerks, and finally such expenses as stationery, postage stamps, etc. But it depends somewhat on the President's wish what castle and a whole regiment of servants?" shall be included under this "contingent fund." A STOCK BROKER'S TECHNICALITIES.

A Bull is one who operates to depress the value of stocks, that he may buy for a rise.

A Bear is one who sells stocks for future delivery, which he does not own at the time of

A Corner is when the Bears cannot buy or bor contracts.

Overloaded is when the Bulls cannot take and pay for the stock they have purchased.

Short is when a person or party sells stock then they have none, and expect to buy or bor-Long is when a person or party has a plentiful

A Pool or Ring is a combination formed to con-A broker is said to earry stocks for his customer

A Wash is a pretended sale by special agree-

A Put and Call is when a person gives so much per cent. for the option of ich stock on a certain day, at a price fixed the

day the option is given.

HISTORY OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.— Young Historian": The two obelisks known s Cleopatra's Needles were set up at the entrance of the Temple of the Sun, in Heliopolis. Egypt, by Thothmes III., about 1831 B. C. have no means of knowing when they were built, or by whom, except from the inscriptions on them, which indicate the above time. The mate rial of which they were cut is granite, brought ond crop at \$1.50 to \$2. Jersey old from 50 from Syene, near the first cataract of the Nile. cents to \$1.37 a barrel. Sweet potatoes quiet Two centuries after their erection Rameses II had the stones nearly covered with carvings setland, \$1.50 to \$1.75 for other Jersey, or 75 ting out his own greatness and achievements Twenty-three years before Christ, Augustus Cæsar moved the obelisks from Heliopolis to Alexandria, and set them up in the Cæsarium, a palace which now stands, a mere mass of ruins, near the station of the railroad to Cairo. In 1819 one of these obelisks was presented by the Egpytian government to England, but as no one knew how to move them, it was not taken to London until 1878. Subsequently the other oblisk was presented to the United States.

Popular Science.

-A writer in the Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of France concludes, after an examination of meteorological observations all over the globe, that the average annual rainfall continents is as follows: South America llows: South America about sixty-six inches, Africa thirty-two inches, North America about twenty-nine inches, Europe about wenty-nine inches, Asia about twenty-two inches,

ent nations, in an attempt to solve some of the mysteries of the South Polar regions. One will Lowell Mass.

Cabbages a little firmer at \$12 to \$16 a ton sail from Germany, another from England and a taken with enthusiasm, and King Osear will pering of tial cut her out foo see and whifth the egg to a the mu so

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sonally give it financial aid.

—Among the last experiments by the inspinach 20 to 65 cents, poor lots not bringing ventor, Prof. Elisha Gray, were those made on \$4.50. Half-barrel baskets \$1 to \$2.50 for through an electrical receiver as far as twelve to \$5, Romaine \$4 to \$6, with some from by electricity in time of fog and storm, then ships Southern \$1 to \$2 a basket. Havana okra \$1 at a safe distance off shore. Another possible u to \$2 a carrier and parsley 75 cents to \$1 a will be in notifying ships of the approach of other box for Bermuda, \$2 to \$3.50 per hundred and especially submarine boats.

-"The well-known French astronomer and writer, M. Camille Flammarion," says Electricity. "has for some time been making a special study slowly. Charleston extra \$5 to \$7 a dozen of the effects of lightning on men, animals and human food in most parts of the empire. receipts for the week were 6235 tons, against bunches, and choice large would go higher, other objects, and in order to illustrate the freakprime \$3 to \$4.50 and culls \$2 to \$2.75. Callifornia prime \$3 to \$4, and culls \$2 to \$2.50. stories which seem incredible. Thus he tells of tons, against 328 tons previous week, while Florida egg plant firm at \$2 to \$4 a box, and two peasants who were preparing to eat breakthe exports were 19,273 bales, against 3703 tomatoes irregular in quality from \$1.50 to fast, when suddenly all of the dishes were thrown on the ground, the bread, cheese and fruit vanished from the table, and they themselves were feeling is firmer, though there is still a sur-and string beans weak at \$1 to \$4.50. Too walking through Nantes, was enveloped in light ning, yet was not injured. When he reached home, however, and opened his purse, which had ed two pieces of silver and one of gold, he found that the gold piece had vanished and that in fact, pierced through the leather of the purse and had covered the gold piece with a coating of silver taken from the other two pieces."

Humorous.

It was after the domestic tiff: 'I really have nothing to live for," complained

the wife.
"You forget my life insurance," remarked the husband, who was, of course, a brute. Towne—He's in hard luck. He had pretty good backing for an army commission, but his name

queered him. He had to sign his application, Browne-Why did he have to sign it that way? Towne-Because that's his name Browne-But wouldn't it have been better to

write his first name in full? Towne-Hardly. His first name's Adam. Willie (crying)-Mamma-boo-hoo!- Joe hit

e with a great big brick. Boo-hoo!

Mamma—And what did you do to him, dear? Willie-I hit him gently with that same little brick he threw at me.—Harper's Bazar. Jameson-Do you believe in second sight? Hardup (sadly)-I'm sorry to say that I do. I

picked up a coin the other day and thought it was a half-sovereign; but at second sight I found it was a farthing.

"You must feel very happy in this lovely cottage you call your own.' " How can I, when I think of my family that

"Why, when did they lose it?" During the eleventh century.

"Do you believe there is really anything in " I do. I had my head examined by a phrenol

ogist once and the moment he came to bump he told me that my wife used an old-fash ioned rolling pin." Husband (at the theatre)-See how pale Mrs.

Upwell is! I never saw her so affected by agedy before. Wife (sagaciously)-It isn't that; her back hair is coming down.

Henpeckke-My wife's first husband was a lucky fellow

Henpeckke-He died.

Oonan 11th of Hood Farm.

The accompanying picture of Oonan 11th Hood Farm 143105 was taken in her two-year-old form, and it shows a typical daughter of our show and stock bull, Hood Farm Pogis (sire of four ring, and his get have proved quite as succes winning wherever shown. We have but few of ters in milk, as a number of them have been sold, though we were loth to part with the but those we have are grand dairy cows, combin ing those much-sought qualities, beauty and ut

Oonan 11th of Hood Farm, as her picture shows is a remarkably developed heifer, being long and deep of body, lean, clean head, lean withers, light shoulders, deep, wide chest, long broad ribs, good back and rump, very large stomach and ude teats and milk veins that are seldom seen of

She dropped ber first calf March 27, 1900, and for seven days in June gave 225 pounds 15 ounces milk, that made 14 pounds 8½ ounces marketable butter. For the year she gave 7179 pounds 1 ounce milk, testing 462 pounds 140 butter on a light grain ration. This yield proves her a worker and her picture shows her to be a model heifer.

Another daughter of Hood Farm Pogis that ha tested lately is Oonan 14th of the Hood Farm 147794. She dropped her first calf Dec. 23. when twenty-one months old, gave in 1900 pounds thirteen ounces milk, that tested pounds, five ounces butter, freshened again without going dry, Jan. 12, 1901, when thirty-for months old, and for the week ending she gave 223 pounds nine ounces milk, that in fourteen pounds three ounces butter.

Still another, Oonan 15th of Hood Farm 150407 dropped her second ealf, Jan. 14, 1901, when thirty-three months old. She gave for the week ending March 3, 238 pounds, three oun that made fourteen pounds, six ounces butter Like Oonan 11th of Hood Farm, they are both very handsome and economical butter producers.

poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

A daily period of cooling the eggs, an airing or good ventilation and a certain amount of moisture are now allowed to be as essential as the heat for hatching eggs in the incubator. This is all attended to by the old hen when she steals her nest. She is usually out early in the morning looking for her food, that she may get it before any one can see her. That is the coolest part of the day, and if the air does not cool them enough while she is away they will soon get cooler if her legs and feathers are well wet with the morning dew. Yet in some way her eggs all seem to be fertile, and she manages to get a chicken from nearly every one of them, though she may have waited to accumulate fifteen or more before brooding them, so that some must have been at least three weeks old then. When we allowed hens to run at large we have had them come off with large litters, and we seldom, if ever, found a rotten egg in the stolen nest. We have had them come off so late that we were Green things from the garden, scraps from advised to knit stockings for the chickens, the table, and the refuse from mills all for stockings were all hand knit in those days; but we let them go barefooted, took as good care of them as we could, and lost but few, even when they were so wild that they would scarcely come to the house to feed with the older flock. We do not know as they were profitable, but in those days farmers kept hens that they might have eggs poultry, but fresh killed is still scarce. and chickens, and kept no account of cost of Some large roasting chickens are 15 to 16 food or the returns from it. We think we cents a pound and fair to good 10 to 13 cents. are wiser new, and would be certain of get- Choice fowl sells at 13 cents and common to ting some profit from poultry, and more if good 10 to 11 cents. Pigeons are plenty at they were confined to yards than if running 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and squabs scarce at at large, but who knows?

The Farming World of Toronto has been asking questions about poultry keeping, and has made a synopsis of the answers. To the inquiries as to number of acres in the farm and how many hens were kept, they learned cents for choice, 9 to 10 cents for choice, 8½ to 9 cents foir to good. Convey 12 to 10 cents for choice, 8½ to 9 from 66 farmers that they had 5213 fowl, or for large, 11 to 12 cents for medium, and about an average of 79 each. This was less small or slips 10 cents. Ducks 9 to 10 cents than two hens to the acre (1.64 strictly speaking). As to breeds, 43 kept Plymouth wand ttes. Wandottes Rocks, 18 Leghorns, seven Wyandottes, and large 9 to 10 cents. Some broilers comthree Brahmas and there were of Minorcas and Dorkings one each, while 11 had mixed breeds. As these number 84 some must have kept more than one breed, or more answered this question. As to feed, some feed warm must have any depth and of cents for roosters, with fair demand. A few mallard ducks at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair. mash and cut bone in the morning, others at noon and a few at night, but the great majority feed only dry grain in the winter, and some claimed warm feed in winter to cause colds and croups. The editor of the World does not think this the best way. In summer when they have range they may need only a little grain at night, and even this may be omitted from the beginning of harvest to first of October, he thinks.

Very few of them have a special poultry nouse, but allow them to roost in some part of a building where they will be out of the house as follows: He keeps sixty Plymouth Rocks and has a farm of one hundred acres: Have a frame poultry house, 16x20x9 feet, double thickness of boards with tar paper between them. Building is well lighted by eggs. Maine sends a few, and so does south three large windows. Has two doors and a ern New Hampshire, and Cape Cod conground floor." Another who has three hundred hens on farm of sixty-nine acres says dred hens on farm of sixty-nine acres says his poultry house is "built on the face of a hill facing south, 106x18 feet. It contains henneries near Boston. Goose eggs are in hill facing south, 106x18 feet. It contains thirteen pens with two departments in each, viz.: the scratching room on the ground floor, and 5½ feet higher a floor which affords in the market, mostly pure white, and nearly a roosting room, nest boxes, etc. Each all marked "Pekin duck eggs." They sell a roosting room, nest boxes, etc. Each room is entered from an alley. The attic is divided into rooms for growing chicks."

at 30 to 36 cents a dozen, while hens' eggs are 15 to 20 cents, though some fancy marks divided into rooms for growing chicks."

to \$1.50 a pair, the average being $71\frac{1}{3}$ cents and shades of color mixed. a pair exactly. Dressed fowl from 37 cents a pair, and never exceeding \$1, averaging a little over 66 cents.

winter the average is over 24 cents, which is food fed to them? winter the average is over 24 cents, which is profitable if enough are obtained. Forty-seven stated number of eggs used in their families ment stations any data that will throw light carelessly about here among other and the aggregate was 46,966, or nearly 1000 to on this question? If not, it certainly is flowers, than if planted in separate beds by a family. If all families in Canada used them worthy of investigation. dozen, \$12,500,000. The farmers who kept tion. I know that my eggs average larger They are, indeed, almost a flower garden by an account of the number of chickens and than those of my neighbors, with a con-themselves. fowl they used at home averaged 22 pairs a stancy that difference in breeds or age of the Do not forget to plant a few of the hardy

and market them once a week in summer, or less proportion of old fowls. they have no particular time.

cents to \$1.25 a year each, and the average tle surplus over. I feed also boiled potatoes, growth. average return varied from 40 cents profit My fowls, therefore, have food always beper head up to \$4, the average being \$1.67 fore them. per head.

was given to raising of poultry for eggs and for the table in their vicinity, and thought eggs annually to a fowl, though kept cooped to be better educated up.

St to \$1.30. Fiorida peppers \$2.30 to \$3.3 were 6318 M. or 2034 M. more than in March, 1900, and fraily complete without them, and they give a pound and Florida crates \$2.50 to \$3.50. the farmers need to be better educated up to see the possible profit in poultry keeping, which was what the editor of the World was trying to do in bringing out these facts.

An examination of the reports in detail showed that those who fed the hens liberally obtained the most profit. One man with sixty hens on one hundred acres said it cost forty cents a year to feed a hen and they returned him \$1.40, or a profit of \$1 each. The man who had three hundred hens on sixty-one acres said it cost him ninety cents per hen, but his returns were \$2.75 per hen, a profit of \$1.85 each.

There are frequent complaints about the difficulty of marketing poultry and other farm produce at full prices, but in some places this has been overcome by the co-operative plan of packing and shipping, and if accompanied by efforts to produce only the best, and practised in connection with the system of cold storage, there will be little to complain of in that respect. ...

Food Consumption and Eggs.

From eareful test it has been shown that the largest egg production is always during the period of greatest food consumption and the smallest egg yield was when the food consumption was least. This invariably proves the case, so that one can depend upon the truth of it. The amount of food consumed sometimes varies according to its quality. One may make the ration so fattening that the hens will become too fat for egg laying, but with a reasonable diet the egg production will be in direct proportion to the amount of food fed and eaten. means, of course, that the hens are able to digest and assimilate food, and not waste it. The feed should be given only in such quantities and times as needed, and when the hens will eat it up clean, leaving no waste at all behind.

There are several things to consider which will help to stimulate the food consumption so that a direct ratio will be held between the amount eaten and the number of eggs produced. One of these is daily ex-The hens must receive exercise daily to keep them in good condition. They cannot eat, digest and assimilate a heavy

diet unless they receive exercise in proportion to the food. When stuffed with food for fattening, chickens and capons can for a few weeks a heavy diet without exercise, but if this was kept up for any great length of time the birds would sicken and die. They could not continue the process without causing trouble in the digestive organs. In feeding for eggs the process must be kept up indefi-nitely. Experiments have shown also that hens exercised will eat from two to five per cent. more food daily than those not exercised. These same hens will also lay from five to ten per cent. more eggs.

Next to exercise is the selection of the right kind of food. Here is a wide latitude offered to the beginner, and really every one must find out the solution for herself. Begin by feeding a mixed diet of such foods that are the readiest at hand and the cheapes to obtain. Sometimes one is located so that wheat screenings are about as cheap as anything, and nothing stimulates the birds to laying more than these screenings. Wheat is far ahead of corn for egg production, and make a varied diet that will give the best results for the least possible outlay of funds. Pennsylvania. ANNE C. WEBSTER.

Poultry and Game.

There has been a liberal supply of frozen \$1.75 to \$2.25. Western iced stock in fair supply at 10 to 10½ cents for fowl, 7 to 7½ cents for old roosters and 8 to 11 cents for fair to good turkeys. Chickens 11 to 12 cents fair to good. Capons 13 to 14 cents A few mallard ducks at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair.

THE EGG TRADE.

It is reported that more than a million dozen of eggs were received in Boston during the week before Easter, but they were not all consumed here. Our suburban cities, and even those that are surrounded by farmers who should supply them, like Fall River and New Bedford, and some of the larger towns, send to Boston for eggs nearly every week in the year, unless it may be way. One correspondent describes his supply here, like that in New York city, is mostly from the Western States, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Michigan ranking about in the order named, though we seldom receive Southern tributes some fancy eggs, which usually bring the highest market price, or, at least, fair supply, selling now about \$1 a dozen, or 10 cents each. Ducks' eggs are very plenty The price at which they sell fowl varies retail at 24 to 28 cents. The latter are usufrom 5 to 12½ cents, the most common being ally large eggs with dark-brown shells, perhaps selected from lots which had all sizes

Does Food Affect the Size of Eggs?

sand million eggs a year worth at 15 cents a cline me to take the affirmative on this ques- ous colors to maroon and almost black. fowls will not explain. I keep about the perennials. Give them a place in the gar-

was a little more than 79 cents, while the and drop in occasionally cabbage and clover.

The economy of this plan will, I know, be All were agreed that not attention enough questioned by many, but I have averaged, in

HURRY UP!

Everywhere one hears that expression "hurry up!" It is a genuine Americanism live. Nothing is swift enough for us. We race against steam and lightning and find them slow. We grudge the time given to eating, and rush through meals as though life depended upon our haste.

Life does depend on the obituary columns of the papers and see how many promi-nent men are carried away by "stomach trouble," "acute indi-gestion" and other re-lated diseases. Their lives have in general been sacrificed to the haste and rush of business which overfood can only nourish the body when digested and assimilated

and that the digestive and assimilative processes can't be hurried.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cures diseases of the stomach and the asso ciated organs of digestion and nutrition.

The source of all physical strength is food, properly digested and perfectly assimilated. By enabling the perfect digestion and assim-ilation of food "Golden Medical Discovery" increases and enriches the blood supply and sends new strength to every organ of

the body.

"I was at one time as I thought almost at death's door," writes Mr. J. S. Bell. of Leando, Van Buren Co., Iowa. "I was confined to my house and part of the time to my bed. I had taken quantities of medicines but they only seemed to feed the disease; but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me, and to-day I am stouter than I have been for twenty years. I am now forty-three years old."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent



DOUBLE HYACINTH.

up all the year, and when killed they are fat cuttings and in one of them he produced as butter. It will be difficult to file a rea- last year more than 250,000 rooted slips of method.

readily utilized in any other way.

J. J. H. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Mass.

Borticultural.

The Flower Garden.

The first thing to be done in the flower cause a very free bloomer.

The price of eggs in summer is from 10 to 18 cents, averaging a little over 13 cents. In any with the richness and quantity of the and will do all the better for getting an early and the first mean that the state of the satisfaction in the gold medal of the gold medal o

turb them, giving proper attention to the These hardy plants will live year after

the little care they require. Now is the time to set out hardy shrubs. a charm and attractiveness to the home. ROSA E. KENISTON.

Danville Junction, Me.

Carnations by Millions.

A committee from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society visited last week the greenhouses of Mr. Peter Fisher at Ellis, to examine his stock of carnations, among which he hopes to produce something even superior to the famous Lawson pink, which he sold for \$30,000, and which was a product of old varieties.

out. There are also curious instances of cuttings from the Crane, a red variety, North Carolina \$1.75 to \$2 for barrel crates. eighty-eight of them produced white flowers, some of which were 31 lnches in diameter. He has a bunch of seedlings from the Flora soms not as large as some others.

sonable bill of complaint against my the Lawson, which he sent all over the United States and to foreign countries. It I am the more inclined to a liberal style of requires about four weeks to root a cutting, feeding because of the fact that most of my those going abroad being grown in pots

His principal greenhouse is three hundred feet long and has but four varieties. One-half the house is in Lawsons. Then he has the Eastern Star, a handsome white with strong stem; the Bradt, the largest and best of the variegated carnations, and the Marquis, an old variety, large, pink in color and popular as a market variety be-

garden this month is to prepare the beds The Maine is a white variety, produced and put them in proper condition for plant- from the Lawson four years ago, which has ing. Clear them of all rubbish if any has a delicate pink centre, which opens as the been left in them from last year. Spade up flower develops. On a bench of Lawsons, \$2,744,980 in 1900. the soil and let it remain several days to get 150 feet long, there were twenty thousand thoroughly warm and dry. Then work the buds and blossoms in sight 'and two thousand soil with the hoe and garden rake until it is sand flowers ready for cutting. While its very fine and no coarse lumps remain.

Many of the garden annuals should not be ust there were twenty thousand two thousand buds and blossoms in sight 'and two thousand' week ending April 6, 1901, included 18,505 pounds butter and 331,180 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 47,000 pounds cheese and 25 for younds also Many of the garden annuals should not be ust, there were but three days last year on planted in open ground before the tenth of which Mr. Fisher did not cut flowers from May. Pansies, nasturtiums, asters and ver- it. There were twenty-five buds and blosbenas come into bloom earlier and grow soms on a single plant at the time of the more rapidly if started indoors and trans- visit, and as many as fifty have been cut bushels of wheat and 2,990,541 bushels of corn. planted to open ground the last of May or from one plant in a season. Mr. Fisher Does Food Affect the Size of Eggs?

We all know that the size of eggs varies

The size of Eggs?

We use only Crane's best stock, away booms and rafts of logs and timber, and in and we assure you satisfaction in certificates of merit for this variety.

Vegetables in Boston Maaket.

themselves. They make a charming effect, a season of dull trade in the market, but the as freely it would require about one thou
The results from my own experience inranging from pure white through the varisupply has been much less than usual on nearly all the vegetables, excepting some 6 were \$1,485,960 and exports were \$3,714,546. Ex-Southern and California products, and prices are firm. Old beets are higher at 40 to 50 last year imports were \$1,719,862, and exports cents a box, and bunch beets \$1.50 a dozen were \$2,201,201. Excess of exports \$481,339. Since with beet greens 75 cents. Old carrots 40 Jan. 1, exports have been \$39,321,754, and for same Most of them sell all their eggs for cash, same varieties, and all of us have a greater den where it will not be necessary to discents a bushel and new 50 cents a dozen period last year they were \$27,397,151. bunches. Parsnips 40 cents a bushel and and oftener if they have enough. In winter My practice has been to feed most abun- arrangement by planting the taller growing flat turnips the same, white French turnips tic coast to include 351,000 barrels of flour, 2,519,000 dantly and but once a day, with mixed grain, varieties on the back and sides of the gar- \$2 to 2.25 a barrel and yellow 90 cents to \$1. bushels of wheat, 2,881,000 bushels of corn, in a side of the gar- \$2 to 2.25 a barrel and yellow 90 cents to \$1. The cost of keeping hens varied from 25 in sufficient quantity to leave generally a lit-Havana \$2.75 a crate and Egyptian at 964 boxes of meats. \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bag. Leek 50 cents a dozen have been fortunate in their sales this year. In year, and give a good deal of pleasure for and radishes 40 cents. Cucumbers in March they shipped 402,655 bushels of potatoes, or fair supply at \$8 per hundred for No. 1 and \$5 to \$6 for No. 2, with Florida crates from they shipped 5,256,000 pounds, an increase of 774, By adding a few new ones each year one can \$1 to \$1.50. Florida peppers \$2.50 to \$3 a 500 over March of last year. Shingles shipped Rhubarb 7 to 8 cents a pound, and celery \$2.75 to \$3 a dozen. Assarague is \$7.50 to \$50. \$2.75 to \$3 a dozen. Asparagus is \$7.50 to and only 1,124,873 pounds were shipped, against and only 1,124,873 pounds were shipped, against \$9 for large culls and small \$4.50 to \$6 a 1,248,455 pounds in March, 1900. Prices ha dozen. Hubbard squash \$1.50 a hundred good this year on all products, and prospects are now good for heavy shipments in April.

Cabbages native 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel, 75 cents a box, with parsley at \$1.50. Egg | than the average in past years. plant, Florida, \$2.75 to \$4 a barrel and \$1.50 —The receipts of eggs have been large, over to \$3 a case. Florida peas mostly poor. A 40,000 cases last week, but many are going into

65 cents. Hebrons 63 cents for extra, and and goose eggs 35 to 40 cents. He has a large number of seedlings of one 60 to 62 cents for fair to good. Rose 50 to 55 to three years from seed, many of which cents, and Dakota Red 50 cents. York are already condemned as not worthy of State and Western white 53 to 55 cents for further propagation, and must be thrown round and 50 cents for long. Sweet potatoes in only moderate demand. Vineland at variations in slips or cuttings. Thus of 150 \$2.25 a barrel, other Jersey \$1.75 to \$2.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

The receipts of apples last week were 2127 Hill, a fine white, and a brilliant red from barrels and the exports 299 barrels, all to stems of the Eastern Star, as also a fim- Liverpool. Same week a year ago 1434 barbriated white from Eastern Star, which bids rels received, none exported. Fancy and fair to be a fine market variety, blooming choice stock from cold storage selling well, very profusely and steadily, but with blos- but not many fresh-packed coming, and they are dull. They are nearly cleaned up. A plant which promises now to rival the Spy from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a barrel, fancy cold-Lawson pink is a seedling from a cross of storage Baldwin \$3 to \$3,25 and fresh-packed Bradt upon Lawson. It is a delicate pink in No. 1 \$2.50 to \$3, with No. 2 Baldwin and color, with flower stems three feet long. Greening \$1.50 to \$2, Tallman Sweet \$2 to The flower is as large as the Lawson, has a \$3. Florida strawberries in fair supply, delicate fragrance, stands up well, and five with fancy selling well at 35 to 40 cents a hundred blossoms have already been taken quart, fair to good 25 to 30 cents, and those from a bench of four feet square. The in poor condition dull at 10 to 20 cents. plants have not yet been put upon the Florida oranges nearly gone; only 174 boxes market, but it has been grown three years received last week. Choice bright sold at without deterioating. The Governor Wol- \$3.50 to \$4.50 a box and russet \$3 to \$3.50, free to you on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for cloth bound book or twenty-one stamps for paper covers to Dr.

R. V. Pierce, Buffile N. Y.

without deterioating. The Governor Wol\$3.50 to \$4.50 a box and russet \$3.00 to \$4.50 a box He has two greenhouses in plants and lings, at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Navels higher, 176,

200 and 216 counts \$3.25 to \$3.75, 150 counts \$3 to \$3.50, 126 counts \$3 to \$3.25, and 96 or 112 counts \$2.50 to \$2.75. Bloods 216 counts \$50 cattle, 2265 sheep, 1642 quarters of beef from New York: 250 cattle, 2265 sheep, 1642 quarters of beef from Baltimore; 1562 cattle, 2500 sheep from Portland, and 331 cattle from New york: 250 cattle, 2500 sheep from Portland, and 330 cattle from New port News, a total of 10,541 cattle, 13,610 sheep, 37,591 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these shipments 6129 cattle, 6302 sheep, 37,500 and 360 \$2 to \$2.25 a box. Messina and Palermo, fancy 300 \$2.50 to \$2.75, choice 300 and 360 \$2 to \$2.25. Malaga grapes are cleaning up at \$4 to \$8 a cask, as to condition. Smynra figs 8 to 12 cents a pound and dates higher at 3½ to 4 cents. Placeuples from 20 to 40 cents each as to Bloosuples from 20 to 40 cents each as to Bloosuples from 20 to \$2.75. 200 and 216 counts \$3.25 to \$3.75, 150 counts | 13,700 quarters of beef from Boston; 2567 catle, Pineapples from 20 to 40 cents each, as to size, and bananas from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per stem, depending on size and condition.

Seed Crops and Their Selection. It is gratifying to notice that most seed crops, such as beans, peas, turnips and other marketable winter vegetables, have had a satisfactory season, and that in spite of large imports of dried peas and beans, our American crops have sold at good prices. There should be no need of imports of any of these Exports of American peas and beans have increased in the last year, partly due to the great quantities needed by the American army in the Philippines. The beans that are in the most demand and which-pay the highular variety which seems adapted to my light and grass 6½ to 6½ cents, cows 6½ to 7 cents, soil and climate than to force the growth of fancy hinds 10½ cents, extra 10 to 10½ cents, good sto 9½ cents, fancy forces 6½ cents, heavy 5½ to 6½ cents, good 5½ cents, light 5 to 5½ cents, backs 6 to 6½ cents; all seedsmen and growers. There among all seedsmen and growers. There are certain restricted areas where onions do rumps 8 to 12½ cents, rumps and loins 8½ to 13 their best, and another where peas and beans cents, loins 10% to 15 cents. thrive well. By finding out what crop will do
the best in a certain locality we soon eslower. Heavy backs, \$18.50, medium \$17.50, long

market. rieties I believe is needed just now than anything else. Seedsmen and consumers of dried peas and beans are becoming more critical and exacting. They demand the best and pay accordingly. In raising crops of this nature it is impossible to tell before-class stock of fancy color and show points. hand the acreage or the average size of the crop, consequently the producer cannot estimate the output or chances of good prices. In most other farm products it is easier to foretell a possible glut in the market. It is well to dispose of the crop as a consequence as early as possible at a fair price. Plenty of dealers and seedsmen will make offers for the output if the condition of the seeds is guaranteed to be prime. This method of selling the crop in advance is in most cases the best, and produces more general satis-S. W. CHAMBERS. faction. New York.

-The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$198,931, previous week \$249,411, similar week last year \$200,685. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$2,577,980, against

cheese and 28,500 pounds oleo.

—The world's grain exports last week were

-Freshets and floods are reported as doing road trains stopped either by washouts or by than these: racks being covered with water. It has been too much of a good thing. Morning papers say one Plate and 50 Cards - - - - - 95c The wet weather has made the past week hundred thousand men are out of employment.

-Trafton makes the exports from the Atlanbarrels of pork, 12,309,000 pounds of lard and 23,-

The farmers of Aroostook County, Maine 22,373 bushels more than in March, 1900. Of hay

-The estimated shipments of citrus fruit from and Florida \$2 to \$2.50 a crate. Norfolk kale 50 to 75 cents a barrel, and spinach \$1. Lettuce from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a box, and fair son in the history of the State. Much of this fruit demand. Endive \$1 to \$1.25 and dandelions has found an excellent market at prices better

the Daybreak crossed with the Van Loewen. The production of pinks, cross fertilized, is uncertain business, as it may result in splendid flowers the first year, and empt one to increase it as much as possible for the next two years, only to find that it has run out in the third year to very inferior flowers, or those no better than the old varieties.

To Sa case. Florida peas mostly poor. A few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but sa wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but most fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25. The formulation of the production of pinks, cross few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but a wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but most fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25. The production of pinks, cross few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but a wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but most fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25. The production of pinks, cross few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but a wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but most fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25. The production of pinks, cross few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but as wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but most fair to good at \$4 to \$4.25. The production of pinks, cross few bring as high as \$3 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but as wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but as wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, but as wide range as to quality, \$3 to \$5 a crate, but mostly at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supply, cold at \$2 to \$2.50. String beans in fair supp The shipments of live stock and dressed

beef last week include | 3351 eattle, 2934 sheet,

Bermuda and West Indies.

-The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, April 6, included 53,890,000 bushels of wheat, 21,990,000 bushels of corn, 11,-399,000 bushels of oats, 1,112,000 bushels of rye and 850,000 bushels of barley. This shows an increase since a week ago of 243,000 bushels of oats and 3000 bushels of rye, and a decrease of 859,000 bushels of wheat, 297,000 bushels of corn, and 212,000 bushels of barley, but statement includes 643,00 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn and ooo bushels of rye since burned at St. Louis. A year ago the supply was 55,412,000 bushels of wheat, 23,019,000 bushels of corn, 7,474,000 bushels crops, and there would be none if intelligent of oats, 1,276,000 bushels of rye and 712,000 bushels

with veals rather firm: Spring lambs \$7 to \$9.50 each, fall lambs 7 to 10 cents, Brighton and fancy 8½ to 10½ cents, muttons 7½ to 9 cents, fancy and Brightons 7½ to 9½ cents, veals 7 to 10½ cents, fancy and Brightons 9 to 11 cents.

in the most demand and which-pay the highest prices are not always the kind that the average farmer can raise at a profit. I have shippers urging higher prices: Fancy sides specifically a profit of the profit of found that it pays better to raise the particular variety which seems adapted to my light and grass 64 to 64 cents, cows 64 to 7 cents,

tablish a reputation for quality that pays in cut \$19, lean ends \$20.50, bean pork \$15, fresh ribs the end. Connecticut white onions bring 11½ cents, corned and fresh shoulders 9½ cents, a dollar or morea barrel in every market 114, to 145, to 145, earts, bare 113, lard 9½ cents, in pails a dollar or morea barrel in every market because of the reputation established in this way. New York State hops are quoted higher than those of any other section for the same reason, and western New York bollognas 8 cents, pressed ham 11½ cents, raw leaf peas and beans are likewise worth a little lard 10 cents, rendered leaf lard 10 cents, in pails more than the average lot that goes to 103 to 11 cents, pork tongues \$23.50, loose salt pork 10 cents, briskets 11 cents, sausage meat 8 More care in the selection of seed and va-

Wedding Invitations, Announcements.

RECEPTION AND AT HOME CARDS.

Best Work at Lowest Prices.

Let us convince you that this is so. Let us estimate and send you samples. Our engraving is faultlessly 7,957,693 bushels of wheat from five countries and executed, is perfect in respect to 232,541 bushels of corn from three countries. Sizes, styles and shapes, and shows of these the United States furnished 4,688,693 the carefulest attention to the smallest details.

We use only Crane's best stock, in some instances are badly damaged, and rail-

50 Cards from your own plate - - - 45c Plate and 50 Cards, Roman - - - 1.75 -Imports into Boston for week ending April Plate and 50 Cards, Old English - - 2.00

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

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HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

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TURKEYS

HOW TO GROW THEM

No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of fancy stock and as raisers of turkeys for market.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly 200 essays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., APRIL 20, 1901. Students of history will not fail to see

now be safely called the milky way.

The law seems to have established the fact

Boston seems to be in the midst of one of

what a gay Bohemian she really is. The contention over the new assessors based so palpably on party feeling.

It is reported that some of the performtoward the abolition of the side saddle.

the decorations of the Public Library.

A combination of department store interests will never eventuate unless it includes

bargain day on a scale of even greater mag-

Soon there will be nothing which the mossip,-a point in the mosquito's favor which excuses much.

cherished the desire to get a lead-pipe cinch on something or other.

thing in surrendering first choice of rooms in the New England building at Buffalo to need and contract for, refusing to receive Massachusetts.

has got a plum which she will, of course, chances. immediately incorporate in that good old dish, the plum duff. The men who stole that famous safe in

Lowell street are to have the experience of being in a safe themselves, and one too big for anybody to carry off, at that. Boston in papier mache has returned to

Massachusetts from the Paris Exposition en museum manager could get it in the meantime he could more than turn it into gold. The attempted wholesale elopement of five

tendencies of youthful fancy. There is a touch of the best days of Hounslow Heath about the burglar who, entering

the Hobart mansion and finding Mrs. Hobart's name upon the loving cup presented in recognition of her charities, left not only the silver, but a note of apology.

The "dog with the gold tooth" ought at east to have stayed to the finish of the Dog Show. Retirement is not a characteristic

authorities probably feel, however, that the left hands were right, any way.

godliness, honor, loyalty, courage, cheerfulness and perseverance "-are sufficient. terests of his profession.

the avalanche of proposals now being show- tion of doing any practical work. The pounds. ered upon the fair head of Miss Isola Ham- answers to his questions elicited, however, ilton, whose admirers are evidently deter- the fact that 425 clubs are doing practical sulphate of ammonia 100 pounds, tankage such cattle. Not only will they increase in mined that Isola should not be short for work in either philanthropy or civic im- 100 pounds, acid phosphate 500 pounds, sulmined that Isola should not be short for work in either philanthropy or civic im- 100 pounds, acid phosphate 500 pounds, sul- weight, but they will assume a sleek and barrels to Glasgow. The exports included provement. This comparison between the phate or muriate of potash 200 pounds; 800 sixts in her determination to devote herself or civing a purpose of these olders and their meat will besists in her determination to devote herself original purpose of these clubs and the to 1200 pounds. Late potatoes: Nitrate of

Let us hope, now that Mr. Doogue is making his yearly preparations, that another corn field in Copley square is not included conscience." in them. Such an exhibition is pretty, but proposed location.

doubt that we have among us a certain large | methods." number of very respectable people who don't go to bed at eleven. In fact, the problem tinction which has always been a bugbear to

When we said last week that it was over Lee's army at Appomatox until President we were writing from memory with an idea that his proclamation was issued in August,

mitting depredations in various Southern exert upon public opinion. Already much is

The unusual amount of rain the past week The milk war is over, and arbitration can year. If by publishing their warnings we the world in true loyalty and brotherhood.'

To create such a wise public opinion as this The person who doesn't know enough to and peas, fodder corn or Hungarian grass, for so imposing a body as the Woman's stay in out of the wet has been right in his we will let their statements go without disputing them, for we think the farmer who has such crops, and find his pasture so good that he does not need to feed them out, will that no man can eat his sandwich and have be much better off than one who needs them and does not have them.

It used to be a custom for farmers who be her periods of looking about, and finding lieved land plaster or gypsum was a fertilizer for potatoes, to give the seed a good coating of plaster after it was cut, and before it was dropped. It was quickly done by throwing would be more impressive if it were not a shovelful or more into the barrel, and lettipg it shake down among them. Few practice this now, but the Ontario Station tried some this way and found that it produced ances at the Horse Show will be a stride 1813 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while from seed not so treated they obtained only 165 bushels, a gain of 261 bushels per acre, Eternal vigilance must have been away on and the larger crop was also of much better a visit when the latest addition was made to quality. The theory is that the plaster prevents the cut surface from drying up, and thus gives more vitality to the plants. Fifty-M. de Diaz of the Boston Athletic Club three farmers tested planting potatoes as must feel a little out of place these days quickly as cut, by the side of some cut five when the foil is permitted only with a days before. The average from seed just cut was over 175 bushels per acre, and from seed cut five days before 157½ bushels.

ers can profit much by selling 81 quarts of milk for 32 cents, while it is very evident Congratulations are due to Mr. Jackson that half a dozen milk contractors in Boston Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum. The have grown very rich through buying milk first spring blossoms are up in his big at that price. The question of disposal of to growth of scab, perhaps because more surplus milk seems to be the main subject of moist than other soils, and the use of stable dispute between producer and contractor. manure, soda ash, carbonate potash and It would not seem a serious concession for magnesia seem to cause more scab, while quito is not accused of carrying, except gos-the contractor to make a slight reduction in common salt, land plaster, commercial ferprice, and then manage the surplus to suit tilizers, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of himself. Take of the producer only soda, kainit, muriate or sulphate of potash the number of cows required under the do not increase it, and sometimes seem to The thief who got away with a quantity of contract. No other business is done under check it. An acid soil, such as results from lead pipe in Lynn the other day probably the methods adopted by the milk contrac- plowing under a green crop, seems to check tors; thus sellers of fruit, butter, vegetables the scab, while lime or wood ashes may and eggs are not called upon to lose upon surplus unsold by the buyers. Why should Vermont certainly did the gentlemanly milk suffer under any such jug-handle policy? Let the contractors buy only what they more, and let the producers take care of the more, and let the producers take care of the of the Rose type were among those badly surplus at home, unless they are willing to affected. The new principal of the Cooking School consign it to the contractors and take their

attribute the eight days of rain "from April taking ten to twelve hours for dissolving, partial destruction of the forests in New lons, in which the seed is to be soaked for England? Is the cutting of forest trees in one and a half hours, or the soaking it in a age by freshet during dates above named? gallons of water. Among the objections to Didn't the heavy rainfall in connection with the corrosive sublimate are, that it is poisonthe melting snows have more to do with the ous to man and beast internally, and might route to Buffalo. If some enterprising surplus water than the denuded forests? be bad for the hands if flesh was cut, and Would there have been more rain if more the time needed to dissolve it. The forma forests or less rain if less forests? Are leaf-less forests located in regions of ice and and is not dangerous. A pound or pint of snow productive of this surplus moisture, or it would disinfect fifty bushels of seed pota fair maidens of the Potter Female College is the rainfall this spring independent of the with five presumably sighing young Kentuckians is the first showing of the spring broken forest with two feet of ice and snow by the corrosive sublimate, and it may be on its surface in April, would it retard the used in metal kettles if desired, while the damaging effects of five inches of rainfall sublimate should be either in wooden or during a week's storm? Do we know of any earthern receptacles. Exposing seed to sunother origin of rain than the evaporation of light for several weeks before planting moisture from the ocean or lake by the sun's hastens the germination and also helps to rays and its condensation and precipitation reduce scab. Sulphur on seed or burned in the form of rainfall?

The Golden Opportunity of the Woman's Club.

of bull dogs, and strengthens the position of imbibing "in our midst" tea and the ethics puplishing the formulas recently sent out by that a satisfactory answer cannot be given. the judges with whose opinion his owner of civil service reform return to their own the New Jersey Experiment Station. They firesides they would do well to get as indi- contain more information than called for by viduals into a comfortable chair in their our correspondents, which, however, may be The Long Island almshouse misses its "hoboes." It is something even to be appreciated in an almshouse, and the "gentle" sense presented by Mrs. Martha E. D. without special reference to the character of travelers" would probably gladly swap their new quarters at the State farm for their former and more appreciative resting their new quarters at the State farm for their former and more appreciative resting their former and more appreciative resting the state of the soll. We might say in passing, to one of the their former and more appreciative resting the soll. broad club experience, and she knows the soil has been long used as a market garden inspiration to be drawn from club fellow- and liberally manured from city stables, the The statement that the Harvard yard, ship as well as the exhaustion likely to fol- amount of nitrogen, as furnished in nitrate with its new fence and its proposed new low too strenuous devotion to this cause. of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood fountain, will cease to be almost sacred is a But more unusual than either of these things or tankage, might be something less than present example of the firm grip of pre- is the fact that she sees clearly and com- given here, and so it might be where a clover conceived ideas. If the yard had been alments crisply on the work the woman's sod had been plowed under. On land newly most sacred there would be no need of the club might have done but has neglected to cleared from forest, or that had been dressed

That collection plate that returned to the she writes, "that through the completeness less potash might be used t' an these formaltar of Grace Church in New York last of its organization the woman's clubs could ulas call for, but the excess will do no harm Sunday laden with \$10,000 must have rep- readily affect existing social and economic as the soil will hold it until called for by the resented many a left hand that acted with- conditions." Yet, as she goes on to point plants in some future season. out consultation with the right. The church out, the impulse to do has not yet passed over Field corn: No. 1, ground bone 250 pounds, "Henry V."-"the lesson it teaches of national organization represents 2675 clubs per acre without manure. with 155,000 women members.

has so consistently labored for the best in- Carroll D. Wright has found as a result of pounds. an investigation of the object for which Wheat: Nitrate of soda 50 pounds, tankindividual clubs were organized that only age 250 pounds, acid phosphate 650 pounds, That chivalry is not yet dead is proven by 146 clubs had been formed with the inten- muriate of potash 50 pounds; use 300 to 500 food. They have possibilities that the stockwork now being done by them indicates soda 50 pounds, dried blood 100 pounds, movement is evolving.

"The club as a body has found its social pounds; use 600 to 800 pounds per acre. What is now needed is definiteness of aim. The possibilities of the it recalls to mind the fact that certain per- club's power once rightly comprehended, egg plants, melons, peppers and squashes mutual improvement," observes the writer ground bone 100 pounds, acid phosphate 450 ter are factors that will determine the matof the suggestive paper under consider- pounds, muriate of potash 150 pounds; use ter of profit and loss more often than breed. The liquor law seems likely to stand as it ation, "it is more than possible that their is, semicolon and all. And yet there is no first care would be to improve their business

The deduction is obvious. Housekeeping is the business of almost every one of the depends entirely upon the distinction be- Yet the subject of household economies calendar. If some such square, fair-handed time.
attempt at relieving the problem of the mistress and maid, as has been put out forth by soda 500 pounds, ground bone 200 pounds. tant points, which makes cost of transporthe Woman's Educational and Industrial acid phosphate 200 pounds, muriate of tation higher, and it is charged that to have four months after the surrender of General Union, were to be generally undertaken in potash 100 pounds; apply 200 to 300 pounds it reach here before it spoils, preservatives the woman's clubs, worthy work must result. per acre. Johnson proclaimed that the war was ended, And if there should be a generous and conwhich the Consumers League is laboring, a muriate of potash 250 pounds; apply 300 to ducers' Union is growing rapidly in num-1865. We were in error, as it was not until veritable reformation of social conditions in 500 pounds per acre.

being done, but not in the wisest way. "There is too much opinion of public affairs rooted in ignorance and prejudice, too much has filled springs and ponds, and there is no that is tinged by sentimentality and mere has filled springs and ponds, and there is no question now about a water supply in the near future. But already some of the inveterate croakers are assuring us that so of society, guided by a suppleness of mind much rain now is a forerunner of a drought that can see in the truth of today the error of next summer, more severe than that of last tomorrow, and steadled by a hand that clasps To create such a wise public opinion as this would indeed be a worthy raison d'etre even

Potato Scab and Its Prevention.

Club.

Bulletin No. 85 from the Vermont Experiment Station treats of potato scab, and after a brief history of it, declares that it is due to a fungous disease which also is the same as sometimes found on beets, and that any insects found in the scab are secondary results, rather than a cause.

The fungus is probably not a native of our soils. Its germs occur in great numbers on scabby potatoes, and may cling to the surface of smooth tubers. Much of the loss from scab is directly due to the use of infected seed. When the fungus is not present in the soil a clean crop is assured if clean seed is used.

Certain soils are entirely free from it when it is not introduced by the use of seed that has the germ. The putting of scabby potatoes in the soil or in the manure may spread the disease, but one trial of feeding scabby potatoes to young cattle and then using the manure did not result in scab on the potatoes grown on it.

It is not known how long the infecting fungus may remain in the soil. Disinfected seed upon land where neither potatoes nor No one professes to believe that dairy farm- beets had been grown for seven years or longer produced fifty per cent. scabby potatoes on some parts of the field.

Heavy soils, whether of clay, muck or vegetable matter, have been found favorable

Some varieties of potatoes with rough skins are less subject to it than the smooth skins. Of seven varieties tested the Early Rose had most scabby potatoes, and others

Preventives are avoiding such manures as promote scabby growth, and treating the There is much yet to be learned about the seed either with corrosive sublimate, one effect of forests on the rainfall. Can we ounce dissolved in one gallon of hot water. with several inches of rainfall to the and then reducing with water to seven galthis section responsible for the heavy dam- mixture of half pint of formalin in fifteen among seed has not proved satisfactory.

Home-Mixed Fertilizers.

In reply to the queries of several corre-

with ashes, or an old pasture where the "It is within the realms of possibility," coarser plants had been allowed to die down,

nto any definite aim to be worked for in acid phosphate 500 pounds, muriate of potcommon, nor has any general principle of ash 25 pounds. No. 2, cottonseed meal 200 action been deduced. This is the more appounds, acid phosphate 600 pounds, muriate Mr. Mansfield's reasons for producing palling when one remembers that the of potash 200 pounds; apply 300 to 500 pounds

Oats: Nitrate of soda 200 pounds, tank Now, questions this essayist and many age 150 pounds, acid phosphate 600 pounds, They come convincingly from a man who another, what are these clubs doing? Mr. muriate of potash 50 pounds; use 300 to 500

Early potatoes: Nitrate of soda 100 pounds,

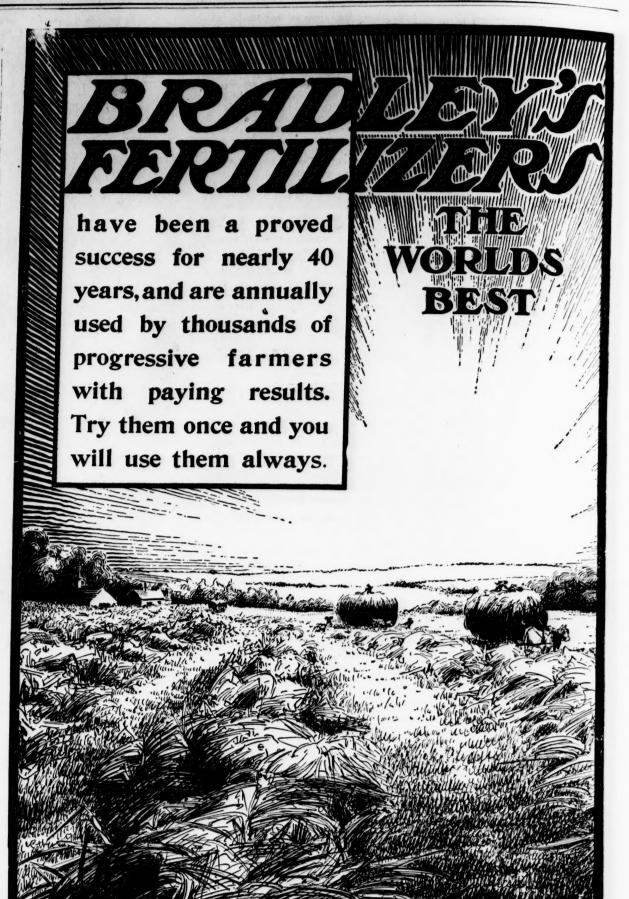
pounds, sulphate or muriate of potash 150 Market-garden crops, such as asparagus, cucumbers, early beets, cabbage, celery, sons refused Macmonnies' Bacchante be- women would be able to accomplish wonder- Nitrate of soda 100 pounds, sulphate of amcause it was considered inappropriate to its ful things. "Were men to organize for monia 100 pounds, dried blood 150 pounds, lute loss. Feeding and care through win-

> 1000 to 1200 pounds per acre. Fruits and berries: Ground bone 250 ing pays if performed in the right way, but pounds, acid phosphate 450 pounds, muriate not every one understands the right system. of potash 300 pounds; 300 to 500 pounds.

Timothy and clover: Nitrate of soda 50 before the Legislature is the old one, and 155,000 women of the General Federation. pounds, tankage 150 pounds, acid phosphate and the contractors who furnish it to dealers 700 pounds, muriate of potash 100 pounds; in this city seems no nearer settlement now tween temperance and the lack of it, a dis- finds as yet a very small place in the club apply 300 to 500 pounds per acre at seeding than a week ago, but there seems more pros-

> Clovers, cowpeas and pasture: Ground wholesome, if not actually dangerous to cientious subscription to the objects for bone 150 pounds, acid phosphate 600 pounds, health in the amounts used. The Milk Pro-

August 20, 1866, or sixteen months and our factories would inevitably be wrought. Turnips, swedes and rape: Nitrate of being held back. Creameries are being



JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, 47 and 54 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

pounds, muriate of potash 150 pounds; apply 600 to 800 pounds per acre.

Does Winter Feeding Pay?

This question must occur to many feeders and farmers just now, and when they look over their stock and sum up the cost of feed and tending, it will be found in many case On the other hand, a good many will prove by actual figures that winter feeding is the most profitable part of cattle raising.

Their reason for such success is that they have reduced the whole matter to a science and they get the highest possible results from every dollar expended in food. The stockers and feeders in the West who make a business of buying up the cattle from the farms, and fattening them in the winter for market, have some advantages over the farmer that are not always considered. In spite of this, however, they run a risk in losing more than they can make. If the season has been a good one and sickness does not carry off many of the animals, and the market prices hold up well, they will probably make a good profit. I have seen cattle fattened in this way so that they paid more profit to the feeders who carried them for a tractors, and in some places farmers who windmills

original owners. One of the great essentials for success in winter feeding is the ability to secure stock cheap. The poor, ignorant farmer is then the one who suffers. His cattle are poor, lean, scrawny and of little actual marketable value. If sold to the butcher they would go to supply the cheapest trade. The prices received for such tough meat would hardly be large enough to enable the butcher to make a fair profit. Such stock are commonly found on the ranges and on small farms throughout the whole country. The cause of their emaciation is lack of care and nourishing scrawniest-looking creatures from abso-We cannot help believing that winter feed-

The contest between the milk producers pect of the producers winning. The contractors are being supplied from more disare used in it, which are pronounced as unbers, and each day brings reports of more eleven days after the surrender. This delay was because of the guerilla bands that were ment at present lies in the influence it may ground bone 200 pounds, acid phosphate 400 handle the milk withdrawn from the con-Sarsaparilla for a while.



STAR PATTERN Planter and Fertilizer our 1901 Catalogue of Agricultural Implements.

mud, runs 1000 miles without reolling. Combined Quick shift Shaft Coupler and Anti-Kattler, so you can change from shaft to pole in one minute, With this attachment you never have any rattle. Wheels and Gear, very forging and bolt the best Norway iron. (Wheels furnished any size.) Body 20,22 or 24 in, wide, 55 in. long. Spring cashion and back.

Nickle Mountings. We have no agents. MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois.

had or whose wives had a good reputation for butter making are converting spare rooms into dairy rooms, and making butter TANKS. from their own milk product and from that of such of the neighbors as desire them to do so. The Patrons of Husbandry are also giving moral support to the milk producers, as the Masters of the State Granges in Massachusetts and New Hampshire have sent out letters to subordinate Granges, endorsing the position of the producers in withholding the supply until the objectionable "surplus' clause is removed from the contracts or greatly modified.

The total apple shipments to European markets for the week ending April 6, 1901, ers see at once. A course of feeding on good markets for the week ending April 6, 1901, food and excellent care will do wonders with were 6143 barrels, including 5873 barrels to Liverpool, 50 barrels to London and 220 come tender and juicy. Thousands of New York and 5249 barrels from Portsuch cattle are picked up on the poor farms land. For the same week last year the conclusively the direction in which the tankage 100 pounds, acid phosphate 600 and fattened for the market, so that they sell apple shipments were 12,428 barrels. The at top prices. There should be a wholesome total apple shipments since the opening lesson in all this for every small farmer who of the season have been 1,356,227 barrels; attempts to raise even two or three head of same time last year, 1,261,092 barrels. In cattle. Poor stock will not pay, and yet detail, the shipments have been 411.225 barsometimes good feeding will redeem the rels from Boston, 235,975 barrels from New York, 230,741 barrels from Portland, 246,955 barrels from Montreal, 202,442 barrels from Halifax, 20,801 barrels from Annapolis and 8088 barrels from St. John, N. B.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly

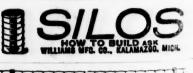
You should not feel tired all the time-healthy

Hall's Family Pills are the best.



competent men to examine your location and to submit estiable plant fully nstalled and in TRIES LIGER CO 174 Bigh Streel.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12.00 GEO. H. STAHL. Quit



Even Little Hogs n't often go through Page Hog Fer e spaced to catch 'em. Try our 9 bar PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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BE nide. qual-third \$7.000 3.75. CO @38; farre ST tings olds. SH 31@5 5.50; FA Shot dress VE HII CAA 2@21 PE PE PE 2 TA TA TA TA 2@21 PE

posed sold 5 load 225; At W most sellir \$490. tiona side For ply tained cost their best cwt.; 24c; 24c; 20 do of 14

The few Wese sheet lamb goods The take bids. posa at 5½ ward 1880 Su the Wood Se T. man No. Wood Se T. man N

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TIVILS OF LIVE STOCK. AT WATERTOW AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending April 17, 1901.

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals 7455 23,258 26,047 Lust week . 3085 6813 125

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of llow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.25; first 25 50 @5.75; second quality, \$5.00 @5.25; nality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, 7% some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@ stern steers, 41 a 6le. S AND YOUNG CALVES-Fair quality, \$20

Ara, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; RES-Thin young eattle for farmers: Year--10a20: two year olds, \$14@30; three year

Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, mbs. 41 a5le. Hogs-Per pound, 61@33c, live weight; s, wholesale, —; retail, \$2.00@6.50; country sed hogs, 71@71e.

VEAL CALVES-31 @6le P th Hiddes—Brighton, 64@7fe \$p\$ fb; country lots, 6e.
(Alf SKINS—50e@\$1.20; dairy skins, 40@60e.
TALLOW—Brighton, 4@5e \$p\$ fb; country lots,

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses

452 3,062 1435 3 20,196 1166 watertown...1552 Brighton2546 Cattle. Sheep. At Brighton. J Gould W Leveck

D Lewis

Western. At Brighton.

Sturtevant &

v Bros tanson 12 D Holt & Son 16 A Gleason 7 Harriman 4 mpson & New York.
At Watertown.
M Cheney 21 H M Lowe

Cobb & Tracy F W Wormwell M D Stockman A W Stanley New Hampshire. At Brighton. H Neal 24 J P Day J W Ellsworth M F Austin A M Baggs D A Walker H E Eames At N E D M & Wool
Co.
E A Eastman E A Eastman
A F Jones & Co. 14
G S Peavey 14
At Wntertown.
Breek & Wood 36
W F Wallace 72 12

17 red Savage V A Ricker 45 of G Flanders 5 W A Farnham 26

At N E D M & Wool NH Woodward 14 2 Co. At NED M & Wool NED M & Wool Co 3990
At Wntertown.

10 W W Brauer & Co. 2631
J & C Coughlin 135 452
7 G A Sawyer 17 210
J A Hathaway 875 At Brighton.

The week's disposals according to latest cable on State cattle have been prosperous, selling at higher range, with sales at 111 a 131c, d. w. Sheep at 13@14c, and lambs at 15c, d. w. As State cattle are the best in the English market, the bulk of State cattle must have sold at 124@132c, d. w. Boston shipments of the week, 2750 cattle, 3083 sheep and 20 horses.

Shipments and Destinations: On steamer Cestrian, for Liverpool, 726 cattle by Swift & Co.; 20 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Virginian, for London, 239 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 239 o. by Swift & Co. On steamer Norseman, for do. by Swift & Co. On Steamer Norseman, for Liverpool, 467 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 234 do. by Morris Beef Company; 1512 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Co. On Steamer Etolia, for Bristol, 135 cattle, 452 sheep by J. & C. Coughlin; 60 Canada eattle by W. Leveck. On steamer Sagamore, for Liverpool, 217 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 332 do. by J. A. Hathaway; 100 Canada cattle by J. Gould; 119 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Co.

Horse Business.
A good supply of all descriptions excepting Sage cheese, extra, p tb. good drivers. The trade has been good all throug the past week and the offerings were largely dis 5 loads of - Western; sold draft horses at \$150 225; chunks at \$125@180; drivers at \$100@275 At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable 5 cars o mostly business horses with no difficulty in th Their best pair of draft of 3500 fbs a 8400. At Myer, Abram & Company's Interna tional Horse Exchange 7 carloads were sold be side nearby horses, sales were quick for chunks and draft at \$100@225; sold 10 State of Maine drivers at \$100@140. At A. W. Davis's North ampton street sale stable a good week's sale o high grade horses at \$600 down as to quality. A Moses Colman & Sons' auction sales good at \$2 a 197.50 a head as to quality.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, April 16, 1901. For beef cattle there were fair disposals, sup ply not heavy, and prices were generally sustained on the different grades. Western steer cost steady prices. Few butchers were buying best cows and heifers of 830 to 910 lbs at \$3.10 P cwt.; cows of 800 to 860 fbs at 3c; 4 cows, 3860 fbs, 2%; 2 cows of 1820 fbs at 2%c. W. F. Wallace sold 3 cows, 7810 fbs, at 3c; 2 cows, 1290 fbs each, at 3½c; 8 cows, 7280 fbs, at 2½c. J. A. Hathaway sold 10 steers of 1500 ths at 6le: 10 do. of 1480 ths. at 6c: 20 do. of 1475 ths at 53e; 15 do. of 1450 ths at 53e; 1 of 1420 ths at 5c.

Milch Cows.

A good supply, and prices steady at \$20@60, in

Fat Hogs. No change in prices. Western at 61 @62c; l. w.

ocal hogs, 71 a 73c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. The arrivals almost entirely from the West; straggling small lots from New Englan Western are held and cost steady prices, with sheep at \$3.85 a 5.55 p cwt, laid down here, and lambs at \$4.30 a 5.65 p cwt. The Western are of

good quality and dress to advantage. Veal Calves.

This week was one of full receipts, which wa then advantage of by butchers as noticed in the Prices easier by $\frac{1}{4}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{1}{2}e$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ b, to effect dis W. F. Wallace sold 84 calves of 10,150 fbs. 31 calves, of 4050 fbs, at $\frac{5}{4}$ e. N. H. Woodold 43 calves, of 5530 tbs, at 5½c, 16 do. o

Live Poultry.

Supply heavy at 9@10 P fb, for mixed lots by

Maine—P. A. Berry, 50; Libby Bros., 40; Thompson & Hanson, 90; M. D. Holt & Son, 40; W. A. Gleason, 25; B. W. Harriman, 11; Harris & Fel lows, 130; H. M. Lowe, 125; E. R. Foye, 15; Cobb & Tracy, 21; F. W. Wormwell, 8; M. D. Stock New Hampshire—W. F. Wallace, 170; Breck &

Wood, 124; G. S. Peavey, 35; A. F. Jones & Co., 246; C. A. Eastman, 5; J. H. Neal, 13. Jenne, 80: N. H. Woodward, 100; G. H Sprigg, 100; W. A. Ricker, 100; M. G. Flanders, 170

Farnham, 70; F. S. Atwood, 25; J. S.

Hood Light fawn, solid Bull (show calf). Dropped Oct. 16, 1900. Sire, Hood Farm Pogis, headed our show herd for last five years and has four daughters in the list. Dam, Fancy Adonis, 14 lbs. 9½ oz., by Fancy Harry, 38 in the list. Second dam, Lily Adonis, a 40 lb. cow by Wrang-Lily Adonis, a 40 lb. cow by Wrang-Lily Adonis, a 40 lb. cow by Wrang-Lily oz. Write for price to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

New York—G. Smith, 125; M. Cheney, 40. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 138; W. A. Bard-well, 14; W. F. Dennen, 12; H. A Gilmore, 46; scat-tering, 150; R. Connors, 14; C. D. Lewis, 3; J. P. Day, 65; M. F. Austin, 16; A, M. Baggs, 20; D. Walker, 8.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2546 cattle, 3 sheep, 20,196 hogs, 1166 calves, 168 horses. From West, 2100 cattle, 19.700 hogs, 168 horses; Maine, 126 cattle, 180 hogs, 624 calves; New Hampshire, 30 cattle, 15 calves; Vermont, 8 cattle, 1 hog, 46 calves; Massa-chusetts, 282 cattle, 3 sheep, 345 hogs, 366 calves; New York, 125 calves.

Tuesday-Cattle have arrived freely this week for beef and store. A number of pairs of work ing oxen were on sale, selling at a little above their value for beef. Beef cattle held at steady rates, with no improvement in the demand. Just a healthy trade, with no special activity. J. P. Day sold 2-steers, av. 1200 fbs, at 44c; 2 slim beef cows, 2e. M. F. Austin sold 4 cattle, of 3520 fbs, at 5e; 2 of 3740 fbs, at 4\frac{3}{2}e. O. H. Forbush, 2 cows, of 2020 ths, at \$3.40; 1 store cow, \$16. A. M. Baggs, 7 beef cows, av. 1000 ths, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. Cobb & Tracy, 3 beef cows, 900 ths, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. Cobb & Tracy, 3 beef cows, 900 ths, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. Cobb & Tracy, 6 beef cows, 900 ths, at 3\frac{1}{2}c. G. Peavey took to market 2 five-year-old cattle, of 3960 ths, quite fancy, fed by B. L. Bartlett of Deering, N. H.

Milch Cows.

There seemed to be a desire on the part of dealers to be well represented in the cow line this week, which shows a little better feeling, and expecting better results for this week's business. Good cows in fair demand and bring steady prices. F. W. Wormwell had in a fancy cow that easily brought \$55. J. S. Henry had in a goo supply, selling from \$30@56. Libby Bros. handle 20 odd head of cows at \$25,050.

Venl Calves.

Some of the calves, having been on account of the roads of mud in the country kept back, were in better condition for the market. Prices ruled $\{\bar{a}\}$ c. lower, but the good calves brought fair price. Range $5\bar{a}$ 6 $\{c$. E. R. Foye sold at 6c. F. W. Wormwell a slim lot at $5\bar{q}$ c. A. M. Boggs 20 calves 120 fbs, at 5 c. M. D. Stockman 20 calves

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

	Wholesale Prices.	
•	Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
•	Northern and Eastern-	
	Spring ducks	(a)
	Green geese	ä
	Green geese	17 0 18
	Chickens, fair to good	12 0 15
	Fowls, extra choice	13 0 14
	" fair to good	100 11
	Pigeons, tame, p doz	75/01/0
Ì	Western iced or frozen—	100.0
	Turkeys, choice	120
1	Turkeys, com. to good	91 0 11
ı	Chickens, choice, large	11 @ 12
ł	" broilers	14 0 17
1	Chickens, medium	
ı	Ducks	
1	Geese	
1	Fowls, good to choice	
1	Old Cocks	
ł	Old Cocks	.6.3
l	Live Poultry.	
Ī	Fowls P th	10@10
1	Roosters P tb	6.0
1	Butter.	
-	Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.	include
Ŧ.	Creamery extra-	

reamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes..... Northern N. Y., assorted sizes. Northern N. Y., large tubs. Western, asst. spruce tubs... Western, large ash tubs... reamery, northern firsts. Western, large asn tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, eastern.
Dairy, V. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West. imitation creamery, small tubs West. Imitation creamery, small tuextra.

West. imitation cry, large tubs firsts...

" imitation creamery seconds...

" ladle firsts and extras.

Renovated...

Boxes—
Extra northern creamery...

Extra western creamery...

Extra dairy.

Common to good...

Trunk butter in \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) b prints.

Extra northern creamery.

Cheese. New York, twins, extra P fb... firsts P fb... Vt. twins extra P fb...

gh	Ohio Flats, extra10½ a1
,	Western twins, extra 11a1
s-	Western, fair to good 10@1
)e	I to to to a great to great to a
le	Eggs.
"	Nearby and Cape fancy, p doz 15@1
5.	Eastern choice fresh
of	Eastern fair to good
	Michigan fancy fresh
1e	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh
at	Western fair to good
	Western selected, fresh
a-	Western selected, fresh
e-	Potntoes.
(8)	Polatoes.
e	York State, round wht. bu 53@
	York State, long wht. bu 50a
1-	Hebron, extra 65a6
of	Aroostook Green Mountain, P bu 70 a
t	Do. fair to good
	Do. lan to good
20	Green Vegetables.
	Beets, P bush 25@30
	Beets, new, p dozen 2 00 a 2 2
	Cabbage 1 50@
	Carrots, P bush 40@50
p-	
S-	Lettuce, p box 2 25 a 2 5
rs	Cucumbers, P crate 100a15

	Do. fair to good
	Green Vegetables.
	witten vegetables.
	Beets, P bush 25@30
	Beets, new, 1 dozen
	Cabbage 150a
	Carrots, P bush 40a50
	" new, \(\text{P} \) doz 50 a
	Lettuce, p box
	Cucumbers, P crate 100a150
	Onions, native, P bush 1 35@
	Bermuda, P crate
	Parsley, p bu
	Radishes, D doz 50a60
1	String beans—
	Florida green, p crate 2 00@4 00
	Squash, new, white, P bbl cr 200@
	Hubbard, P hun
ĺ	Spinach, Southern bbl. 100a125
١	Spinach, Solutiern but 1 00@125
١	Turnips, flat, & box 50@
ı	Turnips, yellow, & bbl
	Tomatoes, hothouse, P fb 20@25
1	" Southern, P crate 3 00@3 50
Į	Domestic Green Fruit.
ı	Apples, P bbl Northern Spy 3 00@4 00
1	Apples, p but Northern Spy 3000400

10	Turnips, flat, P box 50@
10	Turnips, yellow, P bbl 100@
	Tomatoes, hothouse, D th 20a25
	" Southern, p crate 3 00@3 50
n-	Domestic Green Fruit.
	Apples, p bbl Northern Spy 300@400
	" Greening, No. 2 2 00@2 50
1.;	Hides and Pelts.
	Steers and cows all weights
	Rulls
a	Hides, south, light green salted 10a11
d.	" " dry flint 15a
th	
	" buff, in west 81a
ıd	" salted P tb
of	Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each 98a1 50
	" over weights, each
	Deacon and dairy skins 60a80
	Lambskins each, country 30a40
as	Country Pelts, each 65@1 25
ir	Peas.
8-	Choice Canadian ₱ bu. 1 15@1 20 Common 1 15@1 20 Green peas, Western choice 1 15@1 25 1 15@1 25 20
38	Common " " 1 15/21 20
1-	Green peas Western choice
	Green peas, Scotch
of	Dried Apples.
	Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy@
y	Evaporated, choic
y	Evaporated, prime
	Sundried, as to quanty27@34
	Grass Seeds.
p_	Timothy, ₽ bu, Western
١.	" Northern
1-	Clover, 10 lb
	Clover, \$\Phi\$ lb
b	d form reclosed With 111 a12

f	Green peas, Scotch
•	Dried Apples.
y	Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy @ Evaporated. chok $6a$ Evaporated, prime $3\frac{1}{2}a4$ Sundried, as to quality $2\frac{1}{2}a3$
	Grass Seeds.
	Timothy, P bu, Western. 2 15@2 25 "Northern. 2 25@2 50
l- b	Clover, D 11@12\frac{1}{a} 12\frac{1}{a} 12\frac{1}{
-	Beans.
% ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Yellow eyes, extra 2 65 \overline{a} Yellow eyes, seconds 2 25 \overline{a} Red Kidney 2 20 \overline{a} Lima beans, dried, Ψ fb 6 \overline{a}
).	Hay and Straw.
d	Hay prime, bales

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$4 00@5-00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 90@4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 45@4 25. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 98c@\$1 00 ' bag, and \$2 10@2 15 \$\psi\$ bbl; granulated \$2 35 2 65 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$250@450 P bbl. Ons Menl.—Quoted firm, \$3 50@83 75 P bbl. for rolled, and \$3 90@4 25 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$2 80@ taining at least 8%

Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2, yellow, spot, 51½c. Steamer yellow, new, 51½c. No. 3, yellow, 51½c.

No. 3, yellow, 154c.

Oats.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 36½a37c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 34c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 34c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 35a334c.
Heavier grades, spot, 35½a34c.
Clipped, to ship, white, 35½a37c.
Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.
Middlings sacked, \$19 25æ20 00.
Bran, spring, \$19 50.
Bran, winter, \$20 00.
Red Dog, \$20 00a20 50.
Mixed feed, \$20 25a20 75.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$24.25.
Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling hull.

hull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c.
State, 2-rowed, 60@65c.
Western grades, 65@70c.
Western grades, 65@70c.
Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 0@70c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 22-rowed State.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan..... Fine delaine, Ohio...... " Michigan .

Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl.

SAWDUST AS BEDDING .- F. R., Middlese: County, Mass.: If our choice was between taking sawdust at \$1 per horse load or rye straw at \$16 to \$18 per ton, we should use the sawdust, especially upon a heavy soil, though we would use it sparingly, that is, not letting it go to the manure ap until well saturated with urine or so mixed with the manure as to be unfit to use longer as bedding, The straw has some value as fertilizer, but we think not to exceed \$3 or \$4 per ton, and perhaps less, as we have not the analyses a hand. Sawdust we suppose to have about the same value as the ashes they would make if burned, but to be much slower in their action. We were once shown a field of what might be called natural grass land, that is, strong muck soil, rather moist, that had re-ceived a heavy dressing of sawdust some twenty years before, and had not been broken up since crops for ten or fifteen years before our visit than it did during the first few years after the application. The sawdust did not begin to decay until after it had been there some years, but it had not been used as bedding, and was but little rotted in the pile where it lay at the mill.

BOX STALLS.

Every barn should have one or more box stalls in it for the accommodation of sick animals and cows that are about to calve, large enough so that the animal could turn round, and those working about it would have room enough, and it should be on the sunny side of the building, and well ven-tilated. We should be almost tempted to advovate all box stalls, as some do, but this so de creases the capacity for the roof required as to be almost prohibitive to the ordinary farmer.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

As far as we have been or have heard from in New England there is a prospect of a good crop of most varieties of fruit and berries this year. That is, the buds have lived up to Easter Sunday without injury, and we seldom have weather to do much harm after that date. But buds and blossoms are not all. To get good crops of good fruit we must protect them from insects and fungous diseases. There is but one method of doing that thoroughly, and that is to spray early and often. Remember that in a year of plenty there is no market for poor fruit, and no profit in hav-

SMUT IN GRAIN. The treatment of seed grain by dipping for about ten minutes in a solution of one pint of formalin in twenty-five gallons of water, to pre-vent smut, has proved so effectual and so cheap that no farmer has an excuse for falling to try it The above amount should be enough to treat about fifteen bushels of seed, or more if after a bushel has been soaked it is allowed to drip into another barrel or tub while the next lot is being Collie Pups for sale, six weeks old. For particulars address W. T. GIBSON, Il Willard street,

agreeable to handle, though not safe for animals to drink. The same treatment is advised by potatoes to prevent the scab. BUTTER MAKING. If the war between milk producers and contractors drives some of those who used to make butter a quarter of a century ago back to trying it

again, many of them will find that they cannot make butter of the same quality as they have been buying since they began to sell their milk, or of such flavor as they think they used to make. Their taste has been educated up to a standard that but few could reach then, and most of those only in June and September. But we think this trouble is likely to be the cause of the starting of more co-operative creameries, cheese factories and perhaps condensing factories the coming season. And we fear there are not enough grad-uates from our dairy schools to take charge of them all. When they can be found they should be given good wages. PASTURES FOR PIGS.

T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer says that if he wanted to make the most possible from the farm he "would not have any permanent pasture out-side of a small sheep lot and the five acres for pigs." This reads strangely to a farmer in New England who has no sheep, and who thinks a yard of ten feet is large enough for the sow and such pigs as it may be desirable to raise from her. VILLAGE MARKETS.

The village market may be the best that the

farmer, gardener or small fruit grower can take his produce to, or it may be the very worst. If the dealers are willing to pay as much for what they want as it would cost them to buy an equally good article in the city and transport it home i will be a good market, but if they combine, which their small number enables them to do, to quote to him as the market price the very lowest rate at which some one sold a lot of inferior stuff the afternoon before as his only choice between a sale at a loss, or carrying it home again to dump out, it will be a poor market for him then and always, if he gives way to them. We have seen that trick played. But the telephone is helping to prevent its success in places near Boston or other large cities. One has but to call up some respon dealer in the city, and ask the value of good produce, and having learned refuse to sell for less, and in future to avoid such a trader and advise others to do the same. There is too much of this small trickery among men who are in too much

A Question Answered.

Under one management, the various plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Company have been improved by the introduction of the best machinery and methods, so that the output of all a row we to the standard of the best under the is now up to the standard of the best under the Then, too, the large operations of the central

management, in buying raw materials in large quantities, has enabled it to sell its products within the price of most of these raw materials. stock owners, is overcome by Hood Farm Non-Breeding Powder advertised this week.

The Minute Man and Sample Strawberry.

The best Northern Grown and Free from Russ sparagus Roots, also Nursery stock of all descrip-ous, vegetable and Greenhouse plants. Send for free rice list to **DEORGE F. WHEELER**. Telephone Connection. ASPARAGUS ROOTS. nse stock. Finest two year, hardy, Northern Low prices. We have all other kinds of

nursery stock. WHITING NURSERY CO., Boston, Mass.

Choice Vegetables

always bring high prices. To raise them successfully, a fertilizer con-Potash should be used.

Our books furnish useful information on all subjects relating to crop raising. They are



New England Fruit and Tree Planters 8

Largest Growers in New England Home-grown Nursery Stock acclimated, and of guaranteed quality. 360 acres—PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. West or South, quality considered. Write for catalogues and estimate, and you will save money, and losses on poor stock.

The Finest Collection in America Hardy Plants, Roses, Orna-mental Trees and Shrubs.

SHADY HILL NURSERY CO., 0 102 State Street, Boston. 0

LELAND'S FARM CIRCULAR (illustrated) for spring '01 free upon receipt of activess.

P. F. LELAND,

113 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

A young French Coach stallion of good breeding and individuality. W. G. MANON,
P. O. Box 744, Portsmouth, N. H.



FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on dairy farm: thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help; strictly temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 lbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckis. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill.

B. TURKEYS For Sale—Toms weighing from 2s to 32 bs, pullets from 17 to 19 bs. Prices reason-able. Eggs in season. MRS. D. C. AMOS, Oakland, Ky. SHORTHORNS—Sir Charming 4th 131411 heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. V. R. ELLIS Gardner, Kan.

35 BARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the death of proprietor, the Edwardsburg Flouring mill, roller process, 35 barrels capacity, with stone for feed. Steam power. All in good condition, and doing good business. Will be sold cheap. Address MRS. ISABELLA DALY Edwardsburg, Mich.

DUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H. CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington, O.

WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until October. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

ILL OWNERS in need of a miller who is ther oughly experienced on softor Kansas hard wheat and who is reliable in every way, can find one with references by applying to INTERNATIONAL ROLLER MILLS, Sterling, Kan.

WANTED—Situation as herdsman or foreman on dairy farm by singlejman E. C., Rhinecliff, N. Y WANTED—For cash, 200 good grade ewes in lamb (Shropshires preferred), not over four years old; must weigh about 120 fbs. State time, particulars of breeding and prices. Address JOHN HOWAT, Welton, ia

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ROYAL WILSON, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth

the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Charles Emery Knight and Ida A. Snow, appointed executors of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, have presented to said Court their petition representing that as such executors they are entitled to certain personal property situated in said County of Middlesex, to wit: Deposits in Cambridge Savings Bank, No. 25870, Cambridgeport Savings Bank, No. 3625, No. 9653, East Cambridge Five. Cent Savings Bank, No. 31259, No. 14458, and North Avenue Savings Bank, No. 3304, with accrued interest, and praying that they may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as they shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of and to transfer and convey said estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1991, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this

if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by delivering a copy of this citation to said Treasurer and Receiver-General fourteen days at least before the said return day of said petition.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next to kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS L. STONE, late of Ayer, in said County, deceased. WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Harry A. Stone, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the exceutor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on dairy farm; thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help; stricity temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double-barrel gun, rifle or bicycle for anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

WANTED, a White Cochin Bantam cock, or cockerel. Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of May Least to be the last will and testament of said decourt, reasonable to be the last will and testament of said decourt, to be the last will and testament of said deveased. WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting ceased has been presented to said Court, the probate of wathing this chief to be the last will and testament of said deveased has been presented to said Court, to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the sextend manted to be a day of May A. D. Out of the order of the probate of the best day of May A. D. Out of the order of the probate of the order of the or

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEN, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of REBECCA J. PATCH, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles A. Patch of Melrose, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of April, A.D. 1991, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTYRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Moseley's in 60 minutes Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00. Catalogue Free. Separator Agents Wanted.
Mention this paper. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFB. CO., Clinton, Iowa.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ANNIE E. McCABE, late of Somerville, in said County, declarated

persons interested in the estate of ANNIE E. McCABE, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by James McCabe, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDELESEX, 88.

Roston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by delivering a copy of this citation to said Treasurer and Receiverge and a state of the said return day of said petition.

Witness, Charles J. McInter E. Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX 88.

MIDDLESEX 88.

MIDDLESEX 88.

MIDDLESEX 88.

MIDDLESEX 88.

MIDDLESEX 89.

To all persons interested in the estate of GILMAN MARSTON, late of Exeter, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Edwin G. Eastman, appointed executor of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, to wit: Brookingham in the state of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such executor he is entitled to certain personal property shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, to wit: Fifty shares of the Capital stock of the Arlington, Gas Light County of Middlesex, on the twent

vate sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of and to transfer and convey said shares and estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1991, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by delivering a copy of this citation to said Treasurer and Receiver-General, fourteen days, at least, before the said return day of said petition.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand inne hundred and ninety-one.

On the petition of Cordelia Dunham Luce Mulliken, minors, of said County, and James Lyon Luce Mulliken, minors, of said County, the petition of Cordelia Dunham Luce, On the petition of Cordelia Dunham Luce, and Lyman Burgess Luce Mulliken, minors, of said County, devenue and Lyman Burgess Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce order of Court, that their names may be changed to those of Cordelia Dunham Luce, James Lyon Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce order of Court, and the petition of the order of Court, the same should onto be granted, and it appearing that the reason given the petition of the court, and no objection being made; IT IS DECREED that their names be changed, as prayed for, to those of Cordelia Dunham Luce, James Lyon Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce order of Court, the same should be noted by the publ

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the heirs at law, next to kin and all other persons interested in the estate of DANA WALLIS TUCKER, late of Somerville, in said

FARMERS' WANTS
ONE CENT A WORD

DATE OF COMPANY CONTROL OF CONTROL

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZABETH T. STONE, late of San Francisco, Cal., having estate in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, William B. Durant, the administrator of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dedham, in said County, on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate, fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing postpaid a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, JAMES H. FLINT, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

JONATHAN COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

JONATHAN COBB, Register.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of LIZZIE A. BARNES, late of Everett in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Israel F. Barnes of Everett in the County of Middlesex without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge. In said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tweitth day of March, in the year one thousand mine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

HE experience of practical painters has proved that thin coats of paint, well brushed out, give the most durable results. Because of its great spreading capacity and its extreme density, Pure White Lead is the pigment best adapted for this method of painting.

The brands shown in the margin are genuine "old Dutch process" White Lead, the best it is possible to manufacture.

For any color or shade required, use NATIONAL LEAD COM-PANY'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Pamphlet sent free

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Our Homes.

Easter.

Again we hail the joyous season of renewal and awakening. Apart from its religious significance it is a time of especial upliftment, because of the promise it brings of golden days, when the earth shall again be clothed with verdure, and glad with the song of birds, the hum of insects and the happy murmur of rills. In those happy days to come one may find, afar fr:m the city's din and its costly church edifices, "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks and

Yet it is because of its deeper meaning that Easter has become a sacred day, a spiritual new year, and the church is the new century, the outlook for which is prophetic of great spiritual and intellectual progress.

It is not alone the new garments supposed to be worn upon this day that attract the throngs in attendance upon the church services, nor is it wholly the music and the floral displays. The great majority of the people are more religious at heart than always appears upon the surface, and the Easter season appeals strongly to the consciousness of many who at other times are negligent in spiritual matters.

The Lenten season, to the devout, has been one of introspection and especial reverence, and the joyousness of Easter is a fitting climax, and conducive to a high demusic, the flowers and the festivity which abounds are but outward symbols of the gladness with which they enter upon a new year of endeavor. But to all who are privileged to participate in the church services, the fragrance of the lilies, the carols and the spoken word appeal not in vain.

All good influences are in league upon this day to uplift the soul of man, to bid him fix his thought upon that which is steadfast and eternal. Even the Easter bonnet, which has long been a target for the humorous paragrapher, is not without its mission. A renewal of one's garments is an inspiration to moral excellence. One experiences a desire for worthiness when live up to the freshness of one's clothing is very strong.

The Easter glory is all about us. The songs of the robin and the bluebird, the swelling buds and the tiny crocuses peepto make glad this day of the risen Christ.

laying as garments, the accumulations of selfishness brightening. and sordidness, of animosities and uncharilove for one's fellow beings which have resweet oil. Then rub with a soft cloth and tarded one's progress. Thus divested, one may hope to emerge, as does the flower, from the darkness of earth to the clear light of the sun, and the Easter season will be indeed one of joy and happiness.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

KRITTED GOLF STOCKING. Two skeins of brown Fleisher's German-

town zephyr, 1 skein green. green. Next row, pick up 2 green stitches Stale bread will also clean soiled drawings without knitting, and knit 5 plain of brown. and photographs. Repeat for 3 rows, 'knitting brown' and slip-2. Knit I row of brown, 1 of green and 3 cloth moistened with oil and turpentine or purl of green. Next 4 rows, knit 4 in brown | with kerosene. and slip 2 green, 1 row plain in green, and knit plain. Narrow till 1 remains and gallons of soft water. bind off. Sew strap to put foot through after legging style. EVA M. NILES.

Spirng-Cleaning Hints.

It is not only the housewife, but all her belongings, that proclaim at this season that housecleaning is at hand, for during no other part of the year are so many defects apparent in furnishings. The carpet that has helped the room to an air of comfort during the winter suddenly shows unmis takable signs of wear, while the upholster ings reveal evidences of usage. Picture frames have lost their glitter, the leather of sofas and chairs and screens is dull, and even the bronzes, brasses and marbles, which are supposed to be cleaned regularly, show the need of more than the usual

Work should begin at the top of the house, and unless there are to be new decorations involving paper hanging and papering, no more rooms should be upset at a time than can be finished in one day. All bedding should have several hours in the yard in the sun and air. The winter blankets should be laundered and packed away for summer, and the warm weather ones brought out. All furs and winter garments should be thoroughly brushed and beaten and put away as soon as they are laid aside. This will prevent an increase of work later to rid them of moths, and will save them

housekeepers declare that printer's ink is particularly distasteful to moths, and that free from contamination when put away, the discharge is profuse and thick. with them.

Soft newspaper is excellent, too, for pol-A note should be made of all needed repairsbroken blinds, loose putty, hinges that need purposes of a mucus membrane. a screw, castors that are uncertain, chair spindles that have been loosened by standing near heaters, and the thousand and one discrepancies that suddenly present them-

A cloth wrung from hot milk will restore inevitable shrine to which the masses throng the lustre of leather furniture. Polished and so forth, in the case of stomach or incially of interest, as being the first in the efface many of the spots on furniture.

Varnished furniture which shows hard usage will be improved by first washing it body.—Youth's Companion. with warm soapsuds and then rubbing it with a mixture of equal parts of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and vinegar. White spots caused by heat will sometimes disappear if a moderately hot flatiron is held edy is excellent for olivewood boxes and tables. Cane chair bottoms are improved desire to "wet their whistles" by anything the hem when revealed by accident.

gives a dainty and tasteful finish to the inside of the hem when revealed by accident. gree of spiritual exaltation; and to such the by thorough soakings in hot water, and a of a juicy nature. Any small, silverylater drying in the sun and air.

> discolored places with a mixture of whiting an enemy, for there are a number and crude potash. Let it remain over night, of moths of similar size and appearance little ammonia. Wipe it dry at once, and occupied as grubs in destroying green leaves polish with a soft cloth or chamois.

donning spring attire, and the incentive to in very weak ammonia water. Cheap frames leaving the eggs is to disguise or hide them. are seldom improved by anything but a selves. dusting, although chloride of potash or soda The clothes moth proper has yellowishrevive their brilliance.

ing out from the dark mould tell us of the brass andirons, candlesticks, etc., which is known to science as tinea pellionella. springtime, and earth and sea and sky unite have suffered from neglect. It is applied Good Words. with a flannel cloth, and a brisk polishing There could not be a more fitting time for with chamois follows. A paste made of rota renewal of energy, a beginning of worthy tensione and turpentine is all that is required for polishing brass that simply need

table judgments and lack of sympathy and love for one's fellow beings which have re-

polish with chamois. Copper cooking utensils, the hot-water tank, spigots and the zine bath tub should be cleaned periodically with hot vinegar, in which salt has been dissolved. If they have been allowed to get very dirty a scouring of soap and ashes will restore them to brill-

In cleaning the walls of a room a longhandled broom covered with a soft cloth spoonful olive oil, and stir it in gradually. Add with brown cast 84 stitches on each of 3 this should be supplemented with the should be supplemented with the carbon portion in thoroughly before adding more. When thick add one teaspoonful lemon juice. needles. Knit 18 needles, 2 plain and 2 purl, crumb of stale bread. The latter should be Use in all one pint oil and two tablespoonfuls then 1 row plain of green, 3 rows purled of used carefully, rubbing it in one direction, green, 5 rows plain of brown and 1 row of and discarding it as soon as it is soiled.

Woodwork that is white or light colored ping green. With green, knit 1 row plain should be carefully dusted before it is the prunes through a coarse sieve. Beat the and purl 3. Repeat 3 times. Knit 1 row washed, and then very little water should be plain of brown and 45 rows of 2 plain, purl used. Dark wood can be cleaned with a

A carpet that does not need taking up can rows purl, and 4 rows brown. Re- be wonderfully freshened by first sweeping peat 17 times, taking 1 stitch off at the be- it very thoroughly, and then going over it ginning of the last row in each green with a cloth wrung frequently out of clean cluster. Knit 1 row plain of brown, on water, to which has been added a little which there should be 64 stitches. Make 40 ammonia. A thorough method of cleaning a rows, 2 plain and 2 purl, narrowing 8 carpet, and one which restores its color to a stitches. Take off for the 2 back needles marked degree, is to first take it up and 32 stitches, leaving 24 on the other. On the have it thoroughly beaten. Then secure it 2 needles knit 2, purl 2, knitting 2 together to a floor with strong tacks at the corners, on every second needle, until there are 4 and scrub it with a new broom dipped into a left. With another needle pick up the pail of water, with which has been mixed stitches from the heel, fasten to the front oxgall, in the proportion of a pint to three

Cloths wrung out of salt water are the best for cleaning matting. A feather dipped in oil and applied to

creaking hinges and stiff locks and door knobs will work wonders.

Although every drain in the house should be flushed thoroughly and often, more than the usual care should be taken at this season. After flushing with hot water a strong solution of sal soda should be sent down It is not a bad idea to follow these with odorless disinfectants in all drains.

Nothing is more important-perhaps, inleed, nothing is so important—in the spring rejuvenations as the cleansing of the cellars. Plenty of light should be turned on so that no particle of decaying organic matter in the way of fruits and vegetables is overlooked. Rat and mouse holes should be filled with chloride of lime. The furnace and coal bins should be thoroughly cleaned out. Generous coatings of whitewash will add to the cleanliness of the place and the safety of the family health. If the cellar is of the modern sort and has a drain pipe in the cement floor, flush it in all its corners with a hose, but see that it is dried thoroughly .- N. Y. Tribune.

Catarrh.

Catarrh is an inflammation of any of the ucous membranes of the body. It is marked by the usual signs of inflammation, bined with rice. Fill timbale moulds with boiled and as the word implies—being derived from rice and set them aside to cool. When the rice is from danger of ruin by the pests. Many old Greek word meaning to flow down-by a cold scoop out the inside, turn out from the there.-Old Proverb.

more or less profuse discharge. Catarrh may be acute or chronic, and the latter, as will be explained later, may be either atrophic or hypertrophic.

Acute catarrh unfortunately needs no description, for it is only too familiar to us all as a cold in the head. In this case it is the nucous membrane of the nostrils which is inflamed. The most obvious symptoms are swelling of the membrane, which may be so great as to close the nostrils completely, and profuse discharge.

When acute catarrh attacks the pharynx or larynx we have a sore throat, and if the nmation extends still farther we have bronchitis. In the latter case the most evident sign is a cough, due either to the presence of a mucous discharge or to irritation aused by the air passing through the inflamed bronchial tubes. In young children the inflammation in the

larynx causes much swelling, and this gives rise to the difficult breathing and hoarse voice which characterize one form of croup. If catarrh attacks the stomach it causes severe indigestion, and when the intestinal mucous membrane is affected the most prominent symptom is diarrhea. Conjunctivitis and acute inflammation of the ear are the expressions of catarrh of the eye and of the drum of the ear.

In chronic catarrh the process is less articles securely wrapped in newspapers, if active, there is usually little or no pain, but

in atrophic catarrh it is thinned. Atrophic catarrh is not really an inflammation, but ishing windows and mirrors. Before the rather the result of a previous inflammation windows are washed every outside shutter which has destroyed the mucous membrane, should be taken off and thoroughly cleaned. leaving in its place merely a thin skin, covering the surface, but answering none of the

A catarrh may be caused by anything that acts as an irritant to the mucous membrane -dust, sulphurous, ammoniacal or other strong fumes, undue dryness of the atmos phere, and so forth, in the case of the airpassages or eyes; indigestible food, alcohol,

Often the inflammation is due to the action should be used, and a speedy polishing with of microbes, which are probably always oil and turpentine should follow. A few present, but can work harm only when the drops of olive oil and a brisk rubbing will soil has been prepared for them by mechanical injury, or by congestion caused by chilling of some portion of the surface of the

The Clothes Moth.

We may marvel at grubs growing fat and succulent upon such unpromising fare as old furniture from cracking, and the same rem- rics, fur, horsehair, feathers, tanned leather edy is excellent for olivewood boxes and and the like, and apparently without ever a winged moth that is seen flitting about Marble tables, mantels and hearths which the house is regarded as a "clothes are stained may be cleaned by covering the moth," but every one killed is not and then wash off with warm water and a that have come from outdoors and have been It is a common error to suppose that it is the

Any break or loosening in picture frames clothes moth that does the mischief, though should be repaired at once, else the dust and by destroying the moth we prevent the laydamp will enter and soil the picture, as well ing of innumerable eggs from which come as the mat, if there is one. Perfectly clean, the consuming larve, whose cutting jaws dry cloths should be used for dusting gilt would be actively and incessantly employed frames. If there are spots on frames of the n mutilating choice fabrics and valuable best gilt, they can sometimes be removed by furs. These caterpillars are rarely seen by rubbing them with a clean cloth moistened the housewife, because their first care on

brownish spots upon them, and in conse-Oxalic acid is the best agent for cleaning quence of its marked preference for furs it strable.

Domestic Hints.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Clean one pint oysters, moisten one cup cracker of oysters, season with salt, pepper and lemon juice, then another fourth of the crumbs and reliquor bubbles and crumbs brown. MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

large pan of ice water. Stir with wooden spoon

each lemon juice and vinegar. PRUNE WHIP.

Soak one pound of prunes in cold water for several hours, put in a little boiling water and simmer till soft. Remove the stones and mash whites of four eggs very stiff, adding a speck of salt. Add gradually to one pint of prune pulp, which has been sweetened with one-quarter to one-half cupful of sugar. Turn lightly on to a buttered platter, set that platter in the oven over a pan of hot water, and bake at a moderate heat about twenty minutes. Serve cold, with cus tard made from the yolks of the eggs, four table-spoonfuls of sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful of salt one pint of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Boil two live lobsters of medium size twenty five minutes in salted water; when cold remove the meat and cut in small pieces; add one head of celery, chopped fine, and two tablespoonfuls of chopped olives; line a salad dish with the pretti mixture lightly and pour over the dressing; garnish with little tufts of lettuce heart and the cora from the lobster. Dressing-Mix the yolk of one egg, butter the size of an English walnut, one salt, one-half cup of vinegar and a dust of cay-

time; when cold add one-half cup of cream. PARISIENNE POTATOES.

enne; cook in a double boiler, stirring all the

With a cutter cut large potatoes into balls like marbles. Cook slowly in boiling salted water about ten minutes, or until you can pierce them easily with a fine skewer without breaking them Drain and shake carefully until dry. Pour ove them one tablespoonful of butter melted, and roll about until all are buttered; sprinkle with salt, pepper and minced parsley.

ONION SOUP. Peel and slice four large onions, scald and drain. Cover with cold water and simmer till very soft. Mash through a vegetable strainer, add one cup of milk, and heat again. Cook one tablespoon of flour in one tablespoon of butter. smooth and thin enough to pour into the soup. from the fire.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Colanders of china, or rather of yellow ware are to be preferred to those of tin or other metal. Their use for purees and delicate jellies is specially serviceable, the tin often imparting a disagreeable flavor.

Creamed fish or fowl may be satisfactorily com

moulds, and fill the hollow centres of the moulded

rice with the creamed meat.
Flimsy silk that has gone into a multitude of age wrinkles may be smoothed out and restored to something like its original freshness by sponging it with gum arabic water. Sponge the right side of the silk, and when it is almost dry iron the

A delicious flavor may be given to coffee by rubbing the lump of sugar which sweetens it over orange or lemon rind. People who like the slice of lemon in their tea will appreciate a slice instead, which will give a deliciousl piquant flavor.

Onions in any appetizing form are well adapte

When the yolks of eggs are left over in the process of cooking they may be kept from drying and in a perfectly fresh condition by dropping them unbroken into a bowl of cold water. will be as good for salad dressings or cake a reshly broken ones if kept in a cold place.

Fashion Motes.

**• Jet buckles—the only touch of black on them-are seen on some of the new light hats. They are prettiest when not too large or heavy.

•• Small buckles used as slides on silk bands and velvet ribbons are one feature of dress dec-

.*. Mammoth hydrangeas, popples and chrys anthemums, huge carnations, cabbage roses and azaleas madeiof gauze, chiffon or rumpled lisse appear among the most fashionable trimmings on French hats of satin braid, Milan or chip. Very often the entire brim of the hat is covered with will be as safe from such intruders as if a whole pharmacy of chemicals were done up brane becomes permanently thickened, but garniture consists of choux and folded draperies tion to our daily life. They offer the solution of tulle Malmes, net or chiffon.

.* Handome Venetian cloths, silky English serges, Borneo and Saxony cheviots, and diago-nals are among the stylish wools used for spring tailor suits. New Scotch tweeds for traveling, golf and cycling costumes are in fanciful heather and check effects. The satin-finished Melton suitings are a new English weave, crossed with silky lines of camel's hair. In the extensive and elegant exhibits of spring fabrics, the beautiful veaves and colorings in French camel's hair are one of its special attractions.

. Various lengths of jewel applique work and ementerie, set with genuine diamonds, pearls, etc., were among the gifts presented to fortunate very fashionable weddings, both here and abroad, and notably the wedding of Miss Constance Shelagh Cornwallis-West to the Duke of Westminster, that of Lady Beatrice Butler to Major-General Pole-Carew, and that of M. Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, to M'lle Germaine Brice.

.* Rose color introduced in the hat or toque silk, that matches the drop skirt or lining of lawn of his or batiste, on the extreme edge of the skirt, which friend.

. Something very effective for long curtains is other, by retrospect and regret, and the a moire cloth which comes in bright but not garish

. Accordion-plaited muslin in any of the delicate colors makes a pretty lampshade mounted and in endeavor to lift upon cardboard and tied around at the top with a satin ribbon. This is especially suitable for the ummer cottage.

. It is asserted that white serge is to be freely used for summer tailored gowns, and that the thin woolen fabrics in white will be generally employed for dressy gowns until extreme heat drives women

. Black and white combinations are characof white muslin have narrow ruffles edged with White sashes edged with black accompany these.

a place in the fashionable summer outfit. The answer that it brought to Omar Khayyam. dusting, although chloride of potash or soda mixed with white of egg is said by some to gray wings, with three or four indefinite prettiest are tucked nearly all over, but the tucks of the who would dwell in Paradise must duced into England through his efforts May add weight and warmth, neither of which is de- make heaven and keep heaven in his own 1840. They began to be used in this coun

. Point d'Arabe laces in the ecru shades are very popular for dress trimmings.

Premature Burials.

clared that while unable to move they were hide Put one teaspoonful each of mustard, salt and fully conscious of what was said and done powdered sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful paprika about them. My own father barely escaped cease to seek it; life is full of interests, full from \$800 to \$1000 in Confederate me such burial, being declared by his physician of duties, full of happiness, of enchantment.

dead. I have many times called attention to this and have, in behalf of our American and speaker of every House of Representatives, urging more stringent laws on the subject.

I am now glad to see that a bill is before our Massachusetts Legislature which, de- of the true nature of life, extending itself, scribing various tests of death, declares that in cases of supposed death these tests shall unseen world, is a practical aid, and deepest be made by two competent physicians at of all is that aid involved in the perfect the expense of the cities or towns, and that recognition and acceptance of the magic in every city and town shall be provided words,-"Thou wilt keep him in perfect rooms and suitable apparatus for carrying out these tests.

This is all good so far as it goes. But it is vouched for by many eminent physicians in Europe and this country (including our own) that in ordinary cases there is no absolute certainty of death until the beginning of decay.

Now, there are in Boston alone many thousands of persons living in hotels and boarding houses where whenever death is declared every effort will be made to send the body of the supposed deceased at the earliest possible moment to the undertaker, the crematory or the grave. In not one case in a hundred will the body be permitted to remain in the hotel or boarding house until the beginning of decay. Now what is the remedy? I answer-

have seen in Europe "mortuary" buildings to which the bodies of the supposed dead are taken and carefully cared for under the best medical inspection until death is absolutely certain.

could be established in Boston I should be glad to pay a hundred dollars for myself and each of my near friends to be insured that my own body and theirs shall be thus carefully cared for after supposed death and also agree to pay another hundred mind and matter and moulding them in its own dollars or more in case that after being carlikeness.—Selected. and gradually add the liquid from the onion till dollars or more in case that after being carried to the mortuary consciousness shall re season with one teaspoon or sair and one sair spoon of black pepper. Beat one egg, add one cup of cream, and stir in quickly as it is taken from the fire.

The same of the same of the welldoer. To be good is gladden the heart of the welldoer. To be good is to live temperately, industriously and honestly, responsible Life Insurance Company or and to be always learning something new and Season with one teaspoon of salt and one salt turn, and I think there are thousands of Crematory Company or corporation organized for the purpose will undertake to thus insure against premature burial or crema tion, it will not only do a great work for humanity, but be largely rewarded by a great financial success.

GEORGE T. ANGELL. ... Charity begins at home, but should not end The World Beautiful

Lilian Whiting, in the Budget. There was the Door to which I found no key; There was the Veil through which I could not see;

sent my Soul through the Invisible Some letter of that After life to spell, And by and by my Soul returned to me And answered, "I Myself am Heaven and Hell."

Is it worth a tear, is it worth an hour,
To think of things that are well outworn?

Of fruitless husk and fugitive flower, The dream forgone and the deed forborne?" seek not the spirit if it hide Inexorable to thy zeal;

Art thou not also real? oop not then to poor excuse Turn on the accuser roundly; say, Here am I, here will I abide orever to myself sooth-fast, Go thou, sweet Heaven, or at thy pleasure stay! lready Heaven with thee its lot has cast, For only it can absolutely deal."

Emerson speaks with great significance of the transcendent simplicity and energy of the Highest Law," and elsewhere he affirms that within man is the soul of the whole,the wise silence, the universal beauty, to which every part and particle is equally related." Nor are these affirmations of vague abstraction, but, rather, the enunciation of tion to our daily life. They offer the solution of at least one of its most vital and perplexing problems, and one that occurs with almost overwhelming force to the more sensitive and sympathetic natures. And this problem is that of the entanglement of one life with another through all shades and degrees of social relations,-of affection, of responsiveness, of magnetism. Friendships are made-and broken. Social ties of al conceivable degrees and aspects change, be cause they are a part of life, and the very essence of life is movement and transition Only mechanical things are at rest. Feeling emotion, perception, sympathy, response, all these are in a perpetual state of action

That the individual life should be at the mercy of all this maelstrom of human emotion and tremulous susceptibility is totally at variance with any hope of its possessing the power of true and worthy achievement. And yet, more even than this,-the very imparts a tinge of color to pale complexions. Worn below the face—that is, on the bodice—or, more pronounced still, if the blouse or bodice and companionships on which it depends itself be rose or red-the effect on natural color- too much, are themselves lessened and lost ing is to pale it very considerably in appearance. by this attitude. No one is prepared to live . New Paris-made summer dress models have out his best life with another until he can over them for a few minutes—not, of course, timber affords, but that achievement is intouching the wood. Frequent rubbings with olive oil prevent fine inlaid and mosaic draw their entire nutrition from woolen fabof his friend who can live without his

> amount of time is lost, in one way or anbaffled effort to open The Door to which I found no key,

and reaction.

The Veil through which I could not see.

But why? The Door refuses to open. Has not life something better to be done than to stand idly before a closed portal? How vain is our knowing unless we can feel The Veil effectually shuts out all that is behind it. No X-ray pierces the mystery. Then it may safely be left, and in the mea itime one may possess his own powers in the teristic of the new styles. Some charming gowns integrity of their energy and proceed on his onward and upward way. One may send ruchings of black, reaching almost to the waist. his Soul through the Invisible,-not alone and the only touch of color permitted is a chou of cipher the hieroglyphic of the Present life, to spell the letter of the Afterlife, but to de-.* Traveling dust coats of black taffeta have and it will return to him with the same thought. It is impossible that one's 1847. life-in all its fullness of aspiration, its richness of purpose, its infinite possibilities of achievement—should allow itself to be at the mercy of circumstances over which be at the mercy of circumstances over which the fourth of March: George washing 30, 1789; James Monroe, second term, 1821; John Tyler, April 6, 1841; Zacha [Reprinted from Our Dumb Animals.] it has no control; that its power to be something, or nothing, should depend on the last on the something, or nothing, should depend on the last of the something or nothing. and many others both in Europe and this actions, the attitude, or the thought of other March 5, 1877. country, nothing can be more certain than people. For life is an individual responthat large numbers (and perhaps multitudes) sibility, and is, in its deepest significance, money was scattered among the people of persons have been buried alive—and that wholly between one's self and God. Its maining oysters. Season and cover with remaining half of crumbs. Bake in quick oven until have shown signs of life in time to save and incongruous influences. All these are have shown signs of life in time to save themselves from such burial, and have de-

Inexorable to thy zeal

Art thou not also real?

Are not one's own purposes, one's own ob-Thave many times called attention to this subject in Our Dumb Animals and elsewhere, jects, worth attention? "The soul looketh Portugal, called the "Navigator." steadily forward, creating a world before her in 1471. His father-in-law's cha Humane Education Society, petitioned the her, leaving worlds behind her. She has no etc., helped to mature his plans of Legislatures of each of our United States, dates, nor rites, nor persons, nor specialties. Diego, who accompanied his father and written the president of every Senate normen. The web of events is the flowing robe in which she is clothed."

This then is "the transcendent simplicity and energy of the Highest Law,"-to keep one's spiritual poise. The comprehension at Cordova in 1487. She was the mot here and now, into close relation with the peace whose mind is stayed upon Thee.' The Brunswick, Boston.

Gems of Thought.

Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor to all their rules of trade.-Emerson

many chains. There is the iron chain of duty, the silver chain of hope, the golden chain of love. It is ours to choose the chain. Most of us mix the links. .Our tempers, our passions, our inward

and the jealousies and the multitude of inward faults of which we are conscious will master us little by little unless we master them. Live in a thankful spirit, and you will find more and more to be thankful for. Begin by re-

solving not to forget your mercies, and you will gradually come to feel the thought of them a constant inspiration of happiness.—Brooke Herford e people are so afraid to have convictions lest they become bigots, but there is some-Now (in my own case), if such a building thing worse than bigotry, and that is to have no could be established in Boston I should be and pumped into you by your neighbor.-Arthur

> Matter has its laws, but the laws of mind are stronger, can overcome those of matter; and over all is spirit with its laws, breathing through

....Those who are really happy are usually those who are really good. The bad, wicked and vile can never feel the fullness of joy that comes to useful. All who do these things will find the true | globules still. secret of happiness .- Elmina. .Are we doing our share in making the which fifty-two languages and di

world better? Are we doing anything in that line? There is certainly need of such work. We have possibilities and capabilities of service. How have we improved these within the past How have we improved these within the past week? It may be well for us to face squarely out duty, and to consider fairly how far we have met it. It may be that this will lead us to do more the next week.—Sunday-School Times.

toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, l pains and weakness in the back, kidneys, pain around the liver, swelling of the joints and pains of a the application of Radway's Read will afford immediate case, and its co

use or a few days effect a promin CURES AND PREVENTS Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Catarrh. Toothache. Neuralgia,

Hoarseness. Bronchitis, Headache. Rheumatism. Asthma. Sprains.

Bruises, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Indian, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoon half a tumbler of water will in a few lines. haif a tumbler of water with in a rew in cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, sea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervous Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diar, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains There is not a remedial agent in the that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fever, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY KELIEF.

Be Sure to Cet Radway's.

Brilliants.

Sinful thoughts and willful ways, Love of self praise, and human Faults that let and will not leave us Though their staying sorely grieve us: Help, oh, help us to outlive them! Christ, atone for-God, forgive them: -Rev. J. B. Mons

We look for inward peace, Yet will not look within: We would have misery cease, Yet will not cease from sin: want all pleasant ends, but will use harsh means.

We do not what we ought,

What we ought not, we do.

But our own acts—for good or ill—are might powers.

—Matthew Arnold Since I have trod Earth's ways with willing or reluctant feet Never did season bring me days more sweet

That chance will bring us through.

Crowned with rare joys and priceless gifts from Even as the small bird shall receive The food its mother gives, nor griev Lest that tomorrow fail, so we, Lifting our lips and hearts to Thee

- Katharine Tyna How little mere study alone can reveal How the slow waves of learning creep page after

Trust Thee for all the days we live

Like the wearing of torrents, an inch in an age.

Historical.

-The first tavern in Boston opened in 1633

--- The use of postage stamps, one of the great -The following Presidents of the United

the fourth of March: George Washingt

-When the first issue of the C manded a slight premium. It then s eighty cents; Dec. 15, 1861, seventy-fiv November, 1864, 44 cents: January, 18 one-dollar greenback. -Christopher Columbus was twice

sion when they were reduced to such s Columbus begged at the monastery of L for bread and water for the child, wa ssue of this marriage. This wife died thereabout. He next married Beatri. came his father's biographer.

—As is the case in many other inst owe the invention of visiting eards to the So long ago as the period of the Tong (618-907), visiting cards were in China, and that is also the date of the conspicuously on the engagement of country. From very ancient times to day the Chinese have observed the sta mony with regard to the paving of v large, and usually of a bright red color Chinaman desires to marry, his parents that fact to a professional "mate thereupon runs through a list of her quaintances, and selects one who siders a fitting bride for the young ma with the bridegroom's card, on scribed his ancestral name, and the c temptations, our pride and vanity, the self love is an acceptance of his suit, the br sent in return; and should the oracle good concerning the union, the part engagement are written on two large together with the red cords

Curious Facts.

-The only town in a civilized c Eatonville, in Orange County, Florida -The distinction among animals least sleep belongs to the elephant ts capacity for hard work, the eleph if ever sleeps more than four or ocea -England's Australasian colonies

Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Sout Western Australia, Tasmania and N increased in population 266 per cent. be and 1898. The blood is a colorless liqu

little red globules are floating. Ever contains about one million of the they are susceptible of division in -The Danube flows through

of eastern Europe.

has exactly the effect of snuff.

Lor At Lov In s Hea Rise Giv We Tea Fill Tha Easter, 19

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-John W

Then, li Look th

Throw But just

poetry.

EASTER LILIES.

Easter lilies, soft unfolding, imblems of eternal love, ose within their chalice holding, The truths below of Christ above. ster lilies, sweets exhaling, let your incense rise today,

Lord, who, never failing rads us o'er the thorny way. ster lilies, life infolding, erm and seed for future time, or life-germs we are moulding, or the future life sublime.

MARY E. LEWIN.

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THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

(Easter's Flower.) igh the bleak woods I go arly Spring; Percenth my feet I crush fair, a fragrant thing. ash the leaves aside. damp, dead leaves; and there, like life in death, startled gaze perceives lie Pilgrims' sweet May flower. ush, my heart! Glad messages of Spring Its levely blooms impart— The message Easter bells at listening ears: the cometh after death,-Forget your foolish fears!" The message thou dost bring,

Bright morning star! After the night the light, in radiant realms afar!' The message Mary brought: The Lord is risen!

lle shall release His own, At last from death's dark prison. susan L. Emery, in Donahue's Magazine.

FROM THE CLIFF.

Here on this ledge, the broad plain, stretched The calm hills smiling in immortal mirth, The blue sky whitening as it nears the earth, Afar where all the summits are aglow, I feel a mighty wind upon me blow, like God's breath, kindling in my soul a birth ent music struggling to break girth. of throaden through eternal woe, paiver with Sappho's passion at my heart, See Pindar's chariots flashing past the goal, amph o'er splendors of unutterable light, And know supremely this, O God,-thou art, feeling in all this tumult of my soul Grand kinship with the glory of thy might. -Richard Hovey.

THE WINDS.

When sluggish lags my pulse, I plead The rigorous North will rouse and blow, Clearing the far horizon's blur, Starting the rune-chant of the fir, And bringing for mine earnest need The bracing tonic of the snow.

When I incline to dreams, and fain, With half-shut lids, would lounge and see The boughs swing languorously above To low, thrush-litanies of love, And ripples goldenly the grain,
The South for me! the South for me!

When melancholy suits my mood. I long to sit 'mid lapsing leaves The misty East discourse of pain In its thin minor, and the rain, With ancient sorrowing imbued Make plaintive patter round the eaves.

And when the pilgrim zest is strong For brackened pathways mountain high Along the hill slopes to the crest, ould I have the ardent West Fling me his buoyant welcome song, oss me his old eestatic ery.

So with the veering winds that sweep The empyrean I am one; Feeling close kinship unto each, ul-sympathies of spirit-speech. Blow they or shrill, or low, or deep, Across the face of God's white sun Clinton Scollard, in the Youth's Companion.

RICHARD YEA-AND-NAY.

Well named the hero and well named the book, uch contradictions mark its every page, As if the painter for his pigments to The sweetest things that can the heart engage, And with the foulest mixed them,-mostly blood, Of sewage much, and words of evil smell;] The good submerged with an Augean flood. The love with hate too venomous for hell!

As Richard's love should so perversely be ondemned to loathsomeness beyond compare, Of all her charm denuded utterly. Forgive this treachery they may, who dare; So could not Richard, and so will not we. -John White Chadwick, in Saturday Times Re

AN OFFERTORY.

Offerings of prayer and love Lord we give to thee above, At thine altar these we bring, Humble gifts to thee, our King Lowly do we bend the knee supplications to thee Hear our voices, Thou Most High! Risen Lord, beyond the sky. ive us grace with one accord We thy children ask it Lord, ach each heart thy words divine, ill each life with deeds like thine, that our souls may come to thee, rom all sin and sorrow fre lear our voices, thou Most High! Risen Lord, beyond the sky. LOUISE LEWIN MATTHEWS.

THE SOUL OF CHILDHOOD.

Then, like a newly singing bird, The child's soul in her bosom stirred, know not what she sung, Because the soft wind caught her hair. use the golden moon was fair, Because her heart was young.

I would her sweet soul ever may thus from those glad eyes and graymearing, undefiled

her; when her face I see, Her simple presence wakes in me The imperishable child.

-F. W. H. Myers Count that day lost," the coal man cries,

at its close, when twilight dies,

No shortage in a ton." - Philadelphia Record. The jeweler says: "One Needs scarcely to be told

The setting of the sun is usually gold.' -Philadelphia Press.

He said that he was tired of life, To die was just his wish, so he straightway started out And bought a chafing-dish.

*** A bachelor says a woman can't Throw straight because she squints; ust the same she's accurate, When it comes to throwing hints -Chicago Daily News.

... The chirping robin now we hear; His note is rather faint, we're not sure that spring is near Till we see signs of " Paint.'

-Philadelphia Record.

Miscellaneous.

Shiwo San's Pilgrimage.

The village was planted on the crest of the pass, so the people who came and went were mostly out of breath, and would not talk much of that which they had seen on the road. Nor did it

Azuma yet. He was the scourge of the school, master, the plague of the policeman, and the only trial that had ever troubled the O Bassan's calm approval of the ways of the gods. Not for her was it to say that they might have made her rich instead of poor; that, considering her daughter-in-law was dead, they might have left her more eyesight for the sewing; even her rheuner more eyesight for the sewing; even her rheu-matic left hand she would have passed over in slience, for was it not a testimony to the honored age which, thanks to their clemency she had reached? But Kokichi almost shook her faith. A boy of eminently respectable parentage, who still tore his clothes, stole pickles, shaved the inspector's cat, and could only write charac-ters of five strokes at the age of tor was almost ters of five strokes at the age of ten, was almost an argument for fearing that the gods, as well as the spirits of Kokichi's ancestors, were growing careless in their old age. Kokichi's father would not allow the O Bassan to speak much of the gods, being himself a severe Shintoist. But the O Bassan had her own thoughts about that. All her veneration for her clever son could not make evening?' her forget that she had prayed to Kwannon Sama for a priest son long before he came into the with scrupulous cleanliness. His head, of a bundle that could not hold up his head she had carried him on her back to get the blessing of the carried him on her back to get the pressing of the eleven-crowned goddess. So, though she never contradicted his theology, she said her prayers and took her bits of offerings to her old friend all we will speak of him afterward."

the same.

The last time she had visited Kwannon's temple
food, for that would at any rate give him energy ise nun who lived there had advised her to to expostulate with the criminal. try the liberating blister for Kokichi's wickedness. Shiwo replied that it had been applied when the sinner was quite small, but that instead of letting the devil out of him it appeared as if some new

enter and remain. enter and remain.

"Well, O Bassan," the old nun replied, shaking her bald head till it shone in the sun and one of the temple pigeons tried to poise on it, "if the blister does no good there is nothing for it but to try another pilgrimage. Let me see, where did you go last time?"

At last Kokichi, having taken his lecture with unexpectedly good grace, went to sleep off the daikon under his grandmother's new mosquito net. She and her son talked long after the little reprodute had forgotten their existence and

she produced a white wooden box with platted ushes dividing it into green wooden by with platted ushes dividing it into green wooden by when I was a child—"

"I know, I know, mother," said the priest—he which nestled a new-laid egg. Then she trotted off, and began to mount the long hill to the Usui Toge rather sadly. The advice to go to Nikho had come at the wrong time for her own wishes, and yet her desire for Kokichi's conversion, as "Do you think I would leave you alone with him as he is now." And I will sneak to a neighbor.

"I know, I know, mother," said the priest—he knew it by heart—"but the boy will worry you to death, and get lost fifty times on the road."

"I will take Kokichi," she repeated firmly.

"I will take Kokichi," she repeated firmly.

"I will take Kokichi," she repeated firmly.

Sam only hugged Guinevere—pronounced Gwinver the closer. obeyed had some other place been recommended! the priest.

The nun could not know that Nikko was the name which stirred all the fire left in the old humble heart. Once, as a little girl, Shiwo San had run away from home (when "home" was much nearer to the sanctuary than it was now) with a band of other children. They had begged or borrowed enough for their small needs, and had started off on a pilgrimage to Nikko. It was a pious act, their parents' mind had been set at rest by a loyal neighbor who kept their seeret until they were out of reach, and the nine little girls had triumphantly tramped the twenty miles in the chilly breeze against her brown legs, and in the chilly breeze against her brown legs, and in the chilly breeze against her brown legs, and 'It may be long," said the old woman, bending graven image, an' does smack o' the Scarlet woman.' "Her's not scarlet," said Sam. " presence of so much greatness without making she stopped suddenly. an effort to meet it half way. So she fell on her face before the tomb of Tyeyasu and pronounced a yow, heard with awe by her companions, bindng herself, if heaven permitted, to return here ito die, so that her spirit might remain forever in

this august and glorious spot. but kept her second pilgrimage to Nikko for the last of all, because it was so far away that she away. could not hope to reach it twice at her age. A small sum of money, sewn into the sleeve of her best kimono, was reserved for the journey; if the gods were kind and answered her prayers, there kind, cracked voice.

would be no expenses for her return.

But although the vow was now fifty years old the O Bassan had no eagerness to quit this life. destroy her conviction that a respected old lady, the mother of the priest, with a sound roof over od many years more of such tempered bliss. Of course, if nothing else would do

The eggs were so beautifully fresh. With many halts for rest she reached the top of the pass, and sat down in a deserted tea shed. From there she looked out over the wide silverthreaded plain, on whose northern side rose the hills that held the tomb of Iyeyasu of Gongen Sama, the great saint. So many years had passed since she was there that she almost wondered if it had outlived them. Were those misty chains of purple and silver indeed the hills where she had gathered pink lilies fifty years ago? Well, unless the gods would take the fresh eggs into favorable consideration she would soon have to

go and see. The night was already shadowing the street when Shiwo reached her son's house. It stood within the temple court, and that was none too spacious, for the temple itself was poor. As Shiwo entered the gate Kokichi came running to meet her, looking so bright and good that a thrill of hope made her forget her weariness He was a wiry lad, with piercing black eyes wide mouth laughing away from his beautiful eeth, and a shock of coarse black hair standing

quite straight out from his head. "Welcome, O Bassan," he cried, with such unonted politeness that the old lady could hardly it will do for your supper. And now listen to pelieve her ears; "I have good news for you!

notted little fingers on his head. plied: "such a beautiful one!"

"What is it? Where have you put it?" she asked delightedly. back of the house. Just then a large black cat, with a lump of fur where its tail should have peen, darted out from under the step and came to

greet the O Bassan, passing Kokichi with something like a hiss. The old lady stopped short. "Who has taken off the cat's collar?" she inquired sternly. When she left home the creature was wearing its red and purple frill as usual.

"We will find it directly," replied the boy. 'Now, shut your eyes, and when I say, 'Look,' then open them.

'Now, look!" he shouted suddenly, so close to her ear that she almost jumped off the ground. A terrible sight met her eyes. Black and bleeding, with outspread wings, a large crow had been nailed to the shutter. Round its dead neck was the cat's best frill. Kokichi was already disappearing with a whoop over the fence.

Her fingers trembling with anger, her face

Once more she laid her hand on his head and

looking as if it were eighty years old, Shiwo got looked down into his jolly, naughty face. He the collar off the gruesome bird and returned to the front of the house. There she sat down on felt that the reformation of Kokichi had begun.

that which they had seen on the road. Nor did it consort with the dignity of the priest's mother to sit and chatter with chance comers, but a counseller would have been welcome to her, for she was often in doubt how to act.

It was a source of great perplexity to Shiwo San that such a priest as her admirable son should be afflicted with such a son as her abounhable little grandson. There were many boys in the village, and boys were imps, as everybody knew; but such an imp as the priest's. Kokichi, thin enemy, let a double portion be his, for a full at the house in order for the night. She was not one to permit her death knell to interfere with the thouse in order for the night. She was not one to permit her death knell to interfere with the thouse in order for the night. She was not one to permit her death knell to interfere with the thuse in order for the night. She was not one to permit her death knell to interfere with the submach soft ill guird. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is the floor, the pith wick floored, a little tongue of light, on its brass platter in the paper lantern, and the china bowls and that such a son as her abounhable little grandson. There were many boys in the village, and boys were imps, as everybody the will support the floor, the pith wis supplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is the floor, the pith wis supplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is death the floor, the pith wis swinging over the fire in the floor, the pith wis supplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is supplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is upplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, which is upplied. It ran thus:

"Honored Sir—1, the mother of Kito San, priest of the temple on the Usul Toge, having come from far to vist Nikko in my old age, have made up my mind to remain here, seeing that if It departson this glorious spot I shail never have strengt stomach softeneth the hard heart." So she put a big red pepper in Kokichi's saucer among the bits of daikon, whose smell already ravaged the house and seemed threatening to displace the roof. It was a pleasant and wholesome stink in the nose of the O Bassan.

When the priest came from closing the temple for the night his house was shining like a lantern itself at the end of the narrow courtyard. The window on that side was shaped like a peach and latticed in a fanciful bamboo pattern. Through the paper the light shone dully golden, and a shadow passed behind it as he looked, the shadow the paper the light shone dully golden, and a shadow passed behind it as he looked, the shadow temple gate to ask after Kokichi and Kito San. When she spoke I saw that it was O Sudzu, the

As he entered his mother smiled politely, bowed of what was due to the head of the family. The priest dropped his sandals on the step and came to take his place near the fire. "How goes it, mother?" he asked kindly. "Have you had any more pain in your hand this

close.
"No, Kito San," she replied, "not in my hand,
"not in my hand, "not in hecause of my im-

A few minutes later Master Kokichi came in. looking sulky and defiant. He expected to be sent to bed with only half a supper, and great the devil out of him it appeared as if some new demon had taken advantage of the opening to but only had it more generous than usual. The red chill especially touched him up

fire there just afterward, and the answers to the prayers must have got mixed up. I had a present from my married daughter, a mosquito net and some bean curd, and she had another son; but Kokichi is naughtier than ever." from my married daughter, a mosquito net and some bean curd, and she had another son; but Kokichi is naughtier than ever."

"Go to Nikko, and pray there," said the nun; "the spirit of Gongen Sama will grant your rethere."

"Go to Nikko was a very holy place, and he thought at any rate it would soothe and please her to go there.

"I will try," said Shiwo, looking discouraged, if it is possible I will do as you advise, but there are many difficulties. I thank you, however, and I beg you to pray for me and to accept my present, a worthless pine needle, too small to offer uch a distinguish ed person."

"Yes," she replied; "but there are longer journeys." Then, after a moment's silence, she seemed to have an inspiration. "My son," she seemed to have an inspiration. "My son," she seemed to have an inspiration. "My son," she seemed to have an inspiration. "It will take Kokiehi! The sight of Nikko will surely open his eyes to his sins! I myself—when I was a child—" when I was a child—"

The nun could not know that Nikko was the "It may be long," said the old woman, bending

girls had triumphantly tramped the twenty miles in the chilly breeze against her brown legs, and in two days. Their own village was a mere brown her head was nicely tied up in a pale blue towel.

before. Her black eyes grew rounder and rounder as a kind guide led the little devotees to all the Nikko," said Shiwo, hurriedly. "Will you con-"I be dag wonders of the place, charging nothing for his descend to cook some food in my wretched house growled Sam. until my unworthy return? My

> "With pleasure," said the kind woman, "you able grandson is a great charge at such a noble

age! " I take him with me," replied Shiwo, "Please do not let Kito San eat salt fish and daikon at the began to grow old she made visits to other shrines but kept her second pilgrimage to Nikko for the thily pray for you at Nikko." And she turned

Do bring me a pair of monkey fur slippers for

my little girl!" called the other woman after her. "I will send them," Shiwo answered in her "Why should she do that?" thought the char coal merchant's wife, "does she mean to stay

there forever?"

Two pilgrims sat down on the stone steps that her head, food to eat and sunshine to sit in, was lead out from the last terraces of the temple to a very happy person indeed, and she had looked the solitude of the hillside where Iyeyasu's bones lie deep and quiet in their scarlet cerements Behind them were the shadowy courts and Kokichi any good, the journey to Nikko must be accomplished, but she still had a hope that the old nun's prayers would answer the purpose. hundred shrines; before, the grass full of wild flowers, the waving woodlands, and the sky. The old woman leaned back against the gray ustrade, and closed her eyes for a moment. looked very tired, but at peace. Fifty years had dropped out of her life, and she was once more a little soul adaze with beauty. She had found it all again, and more glorious than she reme

> "Will you eat, grandmother?" said Kokichi opening out their little store on the step.
> "No, my son," she answered; "eat, I have no

hunger.' She watched him while he enjoyed his meal He had been wonderfully good all this time. But Shiwo was so tired that she doubted if she would have been able to get back to the Usui Toge, and as for again reaching Nikko with this body it was mighty blow that sent him to school with unit of the think to school with the transfer of t not to be thought of. She stooped down and loosened her ravelled sandals and dropped them over the low wall. They would not be needed again. Then she took from inside her girdle two letters carefully folded, one addressed to her son,

the other to the august authorities of Nikko. "Have you finished, my son?" she asked, as Kokichi leaned back against her knee with a little grunt of content. "If so, pack up the rest,

"What is that, my boy?" she asked, laying her Kokichi looked up, surprised at her grave tone notted little fingers on his head.
"Here are the fur slippers for O Sudzu San' Another present has come for you," he restone, "and this paper of dried fish is for the cat don't forget! We came here almost all the way on foot, but here is the money for you to go back in the train. You will like that, won't you

into his face.
"Of course!" he said, with a delighted grin.
"Well," she went on, "this letter is for your august father, this for the guardian of the gate Now go. Be a good boy, Kokichi, promise me that. Obey your father, do your lessons, take care of your clothes, and please, please be kind

"But you, O Bassan," said the boy, "what are you going to do? Am I to go home alone?"
"I wish to remain a little longer," she replied, "and you have already been more than two weeks absent from school. Take your ticket for

"Very well, O Bassan," he said, "this has been

the step and her cat came sidling toward her. A little boy with a kitted coat and a bundle tied she put the collar on its neck and held it to her to a stick put a letter in the guardian's hands at for comfort, while from her dimmed eyes fell a few of the slow, bitterly painful tears of age. few of the slow, bitterly painful tears of age.

Then it was time to get the priest's supper and put the house in order for the night. She was not guardian read the letter and looked a little surprised. It and the letter and looked a little surprised.

of Iyeyasu. Her penknife was on the ston side her, and there were no ugly marks, only a tiny stab in her throat. Her spirit was doubtless tired after the long journey, and had slipped ou of its prison with ease.

I passed through the village on the Usul Toge

wife of the charcoal merchant.

"Kito San is now a happy father," she replied, As he entered his mother similed pointers, so we have a mappy tather, she replaced her head almost to her knees and murmured, "O "for Kokichi San is at the top of the class and kaeri" (honorable return), for she had strict ideas will certainly be a schoolmaster. Did the Oku sama indeed know Shiwo San? She was a good woman!"

A huge tailless cat, with a splendid red and

purple collar, was purring in the sun on the tem-ple steps.—Mrs. Hugh Fraser, in the Sphere.

Pouth's Department.

Between Two Loves. A Story of Cornish Children.

The sorrows of the little people are, if less last ing, more acute than the sorrows of the grownups When Sam Nicholls, who has been adopted by sessed a wonderful doll. Of course, it is an unusual thing for a boy to keep a doll, but even a boy must have something upon which to vent his love. Dicky Wade, being a gardener, hated dogs professionally, and did not keep one. He justified his objections to them by the terms

in which they are mentioned in the Bible, but his real reason was a professional one. So Sam had no dog to love. He had once been in the habit of hunting hens into a cul-de-sac formed by the winding of a brook. Then it struck him by the winding of a brook. Then it struck him that most hens had reddish-brown feathers. According to an old colored daguerrectype, his mother's hair had been of that color, so he felt sad and begged pardon of the hens, of whom he then tried to make pets and friends. But apart from any recollection of the hunting, the hens continued shy. Therefore Sam lavished his love on the doll, or rather on what remained of it. It had been one of those weeden dolls are the variety of the said. "Be a good boy, and a design of the hunting of the lens winded to the left. To make this waist for a woman of medium size day yards of material 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 23 yards 32 inches or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

"Don't cry, Sam," she said. "Be a good boy, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. "Go to Nikko, and pray there," said the nun; the spirit of Gongen Sama will grant your request, and the evil child will become plous and docile."

"If only some of our friends were going!" he exclaimed. "At your honorable age it is too far to travel alone."

"If what remained of it. It had been one of those wooden dolls cut out of an 'Pill give you a kiss."

"Go 'way. Go right' we exclaimed. "At your honorable age it is too far to travel alone."

The arms and legs used to be of wood and attached with wooden screws to the body, so that 'Yes.' she replied: "but there are longer."

"Yes.' she replied: "but there are longer."

and had blinded the beautiful blue eves.

"I be daggin' for somethin' to be fond of,"
Sutter saw-mill at Coloma, on the south fork of the American river. Pincher, if you like.'

"Will 'ee?" said Sam, exultantly. "I should like 'n very much. "You shall have him then. But throw that old doll away." 'I wun't do thicey," said Sam.

"I am surprised at you, Farmer," said Mrs day early to scare the birds, and he'll have n

time for dolls."
"I wun't give 'n up," said Sam. "But I ded knaw'ee'd complain, Mrs. Nale, when Farmet ded spake of givin' anythin' away." "You rude little bye!" creaked the sharp-nose

Mrs. Nale; "I won't have you on our farm for anythin' now." Farmer Nale winked disconsolately at Sam. The wink conveyed that they both knew Mrs. Nale and her ways, and that the farmer only wished

he might speak as freely to her as Sam could But he sent the pup after all. "Es et true, Sam," said Jack Chown, when h met Sam on the Clays, as they were both

for the old school, "that 'ee've got a doll to home that 'ee do nurse like as ef 'ee was a maid?" "What be that to you, Jack Chown?

"'Tes true, es 'n? You gert baby! You're no better 'n a maiden, be 'ee, then, Miss Nich-And the boys around took up the call-" Miss Nicholls! Miss Nicholls!" And they pointed the

finger of scorn. Now Sam felt inclined to cry. For it is hard at the age of eight to be likened to that inferior creature, the maiden. To be called a lion or a tiger or a wolf, or-by another Cornishman-a chough, is a compliment. But to be called an ass. a goose, a dog (why a dog I cannot tell, unless of the authority of Dicky Wade and the Bible), chongh-by a Devonian-or a maiden, is a deadly insult. Sam gulped down the lump in his throat, held back his tears, and smote Jack Chown a

usual punctuality and a bloody nose, all for the honor of Gwinver. And then it chanced that Sam met Alice Tre weekes, the seven-year-old daughter of the par-son. She was spick and span, in a white dress and a cream Leghorn hat; but Sam remembered when her frock had been torn, her muddy, her mouth blackberried and he had stoler apples for her, and a thrashing had followed.

"Very worried, Sammy. Jus' like mother at How be thicey, missie?" " I hear you have a doll. I have a doll, but ther

I'm a girl. I don't think I can ever love a boy who has a doll." Then bitterness seized Sam. To be called iden was the direst insult. Yet his ideal was a maiden, Alice Treweekes. "I have got a doll-my Gwinver. An' I do love she. But I dun't love 'ee any less for

"But it's only girls who have dolls. It's not manly for boys to have 'em. I won't ever love you any more, an' I won't ever kiss you any more so long 's you keep a doll."

Then began a struggle grim and great in th heart of Sam. And it was the harder to bear that it was inarticulate outwardly and inwardly. For the good and the bad did not marshal themselves within him as the advantageous and the disadvantageous would have done within a grown-up Takasaki and walk up from there, it will be child. He did not see clearly. He only felt the At last he said, "Here be a match. Do'ee

Nos. 316, 318, 320 and 322 Warren Street, Boston covered with MF Roofing Tin thirty years ago and good as ever to-day. Mr. William Donaldson, 690 Blue Hill, Dorchester, Mass. built these houses in 1870 and roofed them with MF Every roof is as sound to-day as the day it was put on, although exposed to the sea air, so destructive to tin plate. The extra heavy tinning of MF makes it the most durable roofing made-the only tin that lasts a life time. Trade mark stamped on each sheet. Ask your roofer for MF or write to W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, for illustrated book on roofing

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, New York.

crackling merrily on the grass between the the lining and hooked over the left. The crackling merrily on the grass between the stone hedge and the road, and Sam laid the dismantled body in the flames. He had never heard the name of it, but he understood the feeling of suttee. He watched and watched till nothing was left of Gwinver; then he threw himself face downward on the cool lush grass and solved.

"Don't cry, Sam," she said. "Be a good boy, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

"Go 'way. Go right 'way. I'll never spake to 'ee again. 'Ee've a-made me burn my Gwinver. I ded et for you, an, now I do hate 'ee. Go

And, half frightened at what she had done, half joyous in realizing so early the power of the woman over the man, Alice went. Sam lay sobbing, and dimly discerning somewhere in the back of his head that, if the choice were again put to him, he would again choose in the same way.— Stanley Ellis, in the Pall Mall Magazine.

Daniel H. Soule of Phillipps, Me., has bought from Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., a young bull by the great Merry Maiden's Son. His sire is by a son of Brown Bessie and out of Merry Maiden. At the World's Fair, Chicago, Brown Bessie won and yet her desire for Kokichi's conversion, as well as her regard for her adviser, seemed to indicate that the hour for it had struck. But how much more gladly would the O Bassan have "Shall you be away very long, mother?" asked "Ee'd better throw'n away," continued Dicky, who used to preach at the little chapel at Tree who will be made more butter in a day, a week, a month barrow. "For 'tes borne in upon me 'tes a graven image, an' does smack o' the Scarlet Woman."

Sne made more butter in a day, a recent and throughout the entire period of the test than any other cow, and averaged over forty pounds of milk per day for the five months she was there.

it her one skirt, the color of skimmed milk, happed in the chilly breeze against her brown legs, and her head was nicely tied up in a pale blue towel.

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"What band are you going to join, O Bassan?"

"O Bassan?"

"Iss," said Sam, su lenly.

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"What band are you going to join, O Bassan?"

"Another pilgrimage?" exclaimed her friend.

"What band are you going to join, O Bassan?"

-Snow sells in the north of Sicily for about one cent a pound. It is a government monoply, and the Prince of Palermo derives the greater part of his income from it. The snow is gathered sold in the cities for refrigerating purposes.

Home Dressmaking



3785 Sacque Chemise

32 to 42 in bust Every woman recognizes the comfort of an ndergarment that involves no unnecessary ness and does not add to the apparent size. The simple little chemise illustrated is designed to cover just those conditions, and can be worn be neath the corset or outside, serving as a corse over, as preferred. The chemise is cut on simple lines and shaped to the figure by means of curved under-arm seams. The arms eyes and edge o the neck are simply turned over on the right side with the lace and beading stitched over the edge The lower edge of chemise can be finished with

hem or straight frill as preferred. To cut this chemise for a woman of mediu size 23 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required. The pattern, 3786, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36



3779 Fancy Waist,

The foundation is a lining fitted to the figure and which includes under-arm gores that are covered smoothly with the material. The back is plain and smooth across the shoulders and i drawn down in gathers at the waist line. fronts are slightly full at the shoulders, and are a nice journey! Come home soon, and I will really be good till I see you again."

make fire on the grass while I do go fetch finished with soft revers that give a tapering effect. The centre front, or plastron, is soft and When he came back the dead branches were full, and is attached to the right side of



3789 Misses Blouse Eton,

12 to 15 years. The blouse with an Eton effect is exceedingly popular and is peculiarly becoming to young girls.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs in fawn-colored cheviot with revers and undersleeves of white peau de soie, and is designed for a general wrap to be worn with various gowns, but the style is equally well suited to the entire costume of cloth, cheviot, serge or other fashion able material. The revers, collar and sleeves are finished with narrow black and gold passement terie, but the facing may become any color preferred and the trimming braid or applique, white f desired; plain coat sleeves can be substituted for the fancy ones. The back fits smoothly and nugly, but the fronts are adjusted with slight ullness at the waist line to give the blouse effect over the curved belt. The odd-shaped revers ar formed by the fronts, which are faced and rolled back. At the neck is an Aiglon collar that can be closed with the fronts when desired. The sleeves are made over a regulation lining to which the undersleeves are attached. To cut this blouse for a miss of 14 years of age,

18 yards material 44 inches wide, or 11 yards 50

inches wide, with 1 yard of silk for revers, collar

and undersleeves will be required. The pattern.

3789, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years

8793 Plain Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 in. bust.

The plain shirt waist is preferred by many women to any other sort, and has an extended vogue. The model given includes all the latest features, and is adapted to all waisting materials, silk, wool, cotton and linen, but in the original is of embroidered linen batiste, trimmed with inser-tion and lace to match, and is made over a fitted lining of blue silk. When made from washable materials the lining should be omitted, but otherwise there is no change.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 nes wide. 21 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 nches wide will be required. The pattern, 3793, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 8, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.

The Horse.

Providence Notes.

Saturday afternoon I dropped in on Secretary Dexter and looked over the list of entries to the early-closing stakes to the Grand Circuit meeting on Aug. 26-30. As I predicted the list is a big one, as 184 nominations have been made to the six stakes, and the saying "Banner Meeting" goes. I was rather surprised to find that the Park Brew 2.10 pace, for which \$10,000 is hung up, drew so many nominators. Just thirty-one nominations were made in that event, which shows that the class made a hit with the side wheelers. It costs an owner \$500 before he turns his horse in this stake, but even the sum did not prevent the record num

At one time it was thought the association made a mistake in hanging up so much money for the pacers, but the wisdom of their ways is now strated. The list of horses named is a fine one, containing as it does some likely sidewheelers, quite a number of whom I saw get their present records. If you should ask any of the local followers of the game which pacer he remembers most distinctly, he will doubtless say John T. (2.094), for the pacer, driven by Lester Dore, cost the local fans quite a hundle of money at Band. the local fans quite a bundle of money at Read-ville at the Grand Circuit meeting in August. It was in the 2.14 pace, which was a seven-heat affair, and one of the toughest I have seen in years. Winola was backed by the Providence people, as she is a local mare. John T. won.

The Roger Williams 2.14 trot, for which \$10,000

onated, has as nice a field of trotters as you want to look at, as twenty-eight nomina as have been made. This is eight more than Readville had for its \$10,000 trotting stake. Outside of the big stakes,-the 2.25 pace has the side of the big stakes,—the 2.25 pace has the largest number of nominators, thirty-five, and one local pacer, Nancy S., a likely daughter of Debut, is entered. The Mariposa Stock Farm of Pawtucket has made two nominations to the Roger Williams Stake, naming Consuela S. (2.134) and Wiseburn. The former mare got her present record at Readville last fall where she won in traight heats. The Pleasant Valley Stock Farm Tobias Burke, has named Betty Hamlin in the 2.30 trotting stake. The mare was recently pur-chased of the Banigan estate by Mr. Burke. Fred Clark will campaign the mare, also Minnie L. Wilkes (2.204), which mare is entered in the 2.20 trot. Colonel Goff has named Lenora in the 2.30 rotting stake. Secretary Dexter is quite please by the manner in which his stakes filled, esp cially the 2.10 pace. As you will have a full account

of the entries, "nuf ced." There seems to be all kinds of rumors afloat as to where and how the string of the late Commodore Banigan will be disposed of. I have it on good authority that the entire string will be shipped to

Cleveland to be sold at the Fasig-Tipton sale.
Colonel Goff has accepted the invitation of the Road Drivers' association to act as judge at the speedway parade in New York on May 11. He will judge the one and two-man wagons, also the best rig driven by a lady. Quite a number of the regulars intend to take in the parade, and yours truly will be on hand.

Johnny Dickerson at the Goshen track, where the horses will be fitted. Am sorry that Geers could not handle Lady Geraldine this season, as he understands the mare perfectly. Is there a trotter he does not?

One of our writers on the daily papers is again deploring the racing on the avenue for money-He quotes the New York association tabooing racing for cash on the Speedway, and implores the local association to take steps at its next meeting to suppress the crime. While there are some road races which would never be missed, I am of the opinion that if owners wish to race they will bet something on the outside, just to make it interesting. It's human nature, but, as I have said before, why advertise the fact? It's one of those cases where silence is golden.

The catalogues for the dispersal sale of light and heavy harness horses of the Woodlake Stock Farm, which event is scheduled for May 28 and 29, are out, and the book is complete, giving, as it does, a full description of each horse and its pedigree. Mr. Dexter hoped to get the Banigan string, but it looks as if he won't,

The matinee and parade committees will meet trusted to make the event a success. The matinee committee has lots of time to spare, but I understand that something is in the wind towards driving association. Hope on.

Trainer Pierce of the Mariposa Stock Farm is up in Canada. and will ship 15 colts to the track this week. The farm has engaged 35 stalls and N. J. Stone, who is to train at the fair grounds.

12 men and a cook. Rowan, Ed Tillinghast, Knapp Forshner, who will out their horses. Quite a number of the boys were out jogging. I opp in on Nate Young the other day and fo d hi hustling as usual. Nate will campaign Goldgetter and his colt Iodine also a colt by Allerton. I notice that Boston has a great list of entries to its Horse Show this week. Will drop down and look them over.

P. S. The Narra gansett Park track was visited by a fire about three o'clock April 14, but the loss was confined to the buildings. Seven stables were burnt, but they were not occupied. The stables destroyed were A, B, C, D, E, F and G, which are located on the back stretch, just beyond the half-mile post, on the northeast corner of the grounds. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a man whose identity at the present time of writing is unknown. He was seen walking along by a cottager, and, according to the latter's threw a lighted match near the fence which separates the grounds from the railroad. The fence, which was dry as tinder, caught fire, and the wind drove the flames which soon ignited the stables. The fire department responded. and G. B was gutted, and the balance destroyed

The stables were empty, nothing being stored in buildings were valued at \$2500 each and are fully insured. It is the second time within a year fire has visited the grounds. On Saturday Aug. 31, 1900, on the final day of the Grand Cir cuit meeting, fire broke out in the stables on the east side of the track, just opposite the head of the stretch. Four horses were destroyed, including Ace (2.064) owned by B. Simons, Maud K., a green mare, Ackman Jim and Wilrissa (2.194). The fire broke out so quickly and obtained such headway before it was discovered that nothing availed the efforts of the stable attendants to saye availed the efforts of the stable attendants to save The stables will be replaced by the horses. The modern biuldings.

Worcester Notes.

racing interests in and about Worcester something of a setback, and will prevent the trainers who have planned to make the half-mile track at Greendale their headquarters this season from starting work upon their charges quite as early

The roadman drove out to the pretty half-mile ring yesterday morning while the fashionable folk of the city were wending their way to worship in all the elegance of their Easter creations A few of the regulars were upon the grounds, having driven out of the city like myself to pay their respects to John Kervick, the veteral have made an early beginning on the season'

John Kervick volunteered the opini every one else acquiesced in his belief, that it would be a week or two yet before the track would be in fit shape to work horses over. The constant rains have made it little better than sea of mud, which time and a whole lot of sun-shine can only dry out. By the time the track is fit, many of the trainers that have already engaged stall room will begin to arrive, with the ective money winners of the New England

There is a movement on foot started by the members of Worcester Light Infantry, one of the companies attached to the Second Massachusetts ment, to have some horse races and possibly



BELMONT, BY ALEXANDER'S ABDALLAH; DAM, BELLE, BY MAMBRINO CHIEF. FOALED IN 1864DIED NOV. 15, 1889.

a balloon ascension at the track on the afternoon country, and he has spent thousands of dollars im-Worcester Driving Company were for giving races Worcester Driving Company were for giving races on Independence Day, in addition to the four meetings already scheduled, but the board of directors thought such procedure might offend Westfield track, which gets the July 4 date this year, so the plan was dropped only to be taken up by the militia boys, who are seeking to increase the coffers of the company's treasury. The programme will probably consist of two classes of \$300 and \$400 each, one for slow pacers and the other for the free-for-allers. Athletic wents, a few foot races and perhaps one or two

E. S. Pierce of Worcester, who has at various times campaigned several good ones, including trip in the West, where he has been after horses, Major Wonder (2.094), Uncle Tom (2.144), Sarah which he will use for heavy work. Mr. Bill brought back four teams, and they attract a great trip in the West, where he has been after horses, which he will use for heavy work. Mr. Bill brought back four teams, and they attract a great Jane (2.194) and others, has entered in several of the slow pacing stakes on the Grand Circuit the six-year-old green mare Ruth Leyburne, a mare that has shown great speed at the more than the street. Mr. D. H. Bill has two very promising pacers that he will have that has shown great speed at the more at the street. I took it in last year, and it was well worth the journey. Colonel Goff has shipped his string to journey. Colonel Goff has shipped his string to right to hold her own in the best of company Ruth Leyburne is by Wilton (2.194), out of Ro Leyburne, by Onward (2.251), a mare that has a place in the great brood mare list. Mr. Pierce purchased Ruth in Kentucky a year ago last fall, and she was worked a little last season and given "Ras" Ecker to take part in the show. There and she was worked a little last season and given two or three trying-out starts in the fall. During the winter she has been driven on the roads of Middlebury, Vt., by Winch, and in the course of a few weeks will be turned over to some firstclass New England race driver. Ruth's owner has two or three men under consideration, but has as yet has reached no decision.

> Dr. F. H. Kendrick, during the past week, has received a number of offers for his roan trotter Moccasin Boy (2.234), which, by the way, the types of the Breeder last week made have a mark of It wouldn't be a bit surprising if the gelding did get down to that figure in another season, but as he stands today he is eligible to the 2.24 class. One of the offers came from a noted New York horseman who desired to add Moccasin Boy to the string he will campaign through the New York State circuit this year.

The Worcester Agricultural Society is still unthis week and get down to work. The latter com-decided whether it will attempt the management mittee has not an easy task, but as the committee of another fair next September. The society had comprises some live men I guess they can be a three days, old-fashioned cattle show last year, and by opening Labor Day, a holiday, was able to make both ends meet. There is a difference of make both ends meet. There is a difference of opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members as to the best course opinion among the members are to the best course opinion a founding a driving club in connection with the to pursue this year. If a show is held, the racing nee races this season committee will open two or three stakes for the

Two of them are young green horses, full sisters, 2 men and a cook.

The avenue is beginning to be rather lively. The Inches' trotting stallion Pedlar (2.18), out of Mr. warm weather of Friday and Saturday brought Ripley's old race mare Blanche R., by Achilles, out the regulars. I noticed Fred Clark, Charlie who took a mark of 2.281 to high-wheeled sulky several years ago. With the colts will go the train strings this season, out on the road working Nutmark pacing mare Della J. (2.174), made last

> Harry W. Smith, whose tastes runs to the steeple chasers and hunters rather than to the trotters, is working several heavily engaged thoroughbreds over his course at North Grafton for the summer races. Mr. Smith, who always rides his own horses, and is recognized as one of the best gentleman jockeys in the country, won the national steeplechase, valued at a little over \$9000, last fall with his horse The Cad and the champion will be out again this year. He has wintered finely and is full of jump and Mr. Smith's first appearance of the year will be at the Brookline Country Club's races over the Brookline course, May 28, 30 and June 1. Worcester, April 15. THE ROADMAN.

Hartford Horse News.

Connecticut horsemen, who were making prep erations to campaign their stable in this State, are much disappointed because the "pool bill" did not pass, which would allow pool-selling at race estables. The irre-department responded, it racks twelve days in a year. The bill call the capitol, and was reported unfavorable by the agricultural committee, who said the fair associations were opposed to it. The bill was rejected, so there will be no pool selling in them. Had the fire occurred a few weeks later this State for two years more, which will make a no doubt the loss would have been heavier. The great many thousand dollars difference to breed ers and track owners in Connecticut.

A number of tracks that had decided to give regular meetings this season (if the bill had gone through) will not open at all, as it is impossible to give a successful meeting, or get entries, unless there is "something doing" in pool selling and book-making. There are more race horse owned in Connecticut at present than there has a circuit would be formed and regular meetings

held during the summe Some of the best tracks in the country are located in this State, but they have had to give up and go out of business since pool selling was stopped some years ago. The Bridgeport track Two weeks of almost incessant rain have given acing interests in and about Worcester some-located tracks in New England; but after one season, it was closed up and sold at auction Some of the other tracks that have been idle since pool selling was stopped are New Britain, Hart-ford (half-mile track), Meriden, Manchester, Windsor, Berlin, New Haven, New London ford (half-mile track), Meriden, Manchester, Windsor, Berlin, New Haven, New London (Groton), Norwich, Willimantic and a number of others in different parts of the State.

others in different parts of the State.

Mr. L. A. Fisk, owner of the Branford track, has one of the finest half-mile courses in the



proving it, and getting it into shape to hold race meetings this season. He has built a new club-house, grand stand, barns and also three miles of visit to this the home of Electioneer, and the one

events, a few foot races, and perhaps one or two cycle races will round out the afternoon of sport, providing the company votes to undertake the enterprise.

A large gang of workmen are busy, and providing the company votes to undertake the enterprise.

Imass dent Newport, as ne has aways been one of will be worked on it until the track is ready to the active members in maintaining the horse in the

May 1.
Mr. F. R. Bill of this city has returned from a They are called Bobby B. and Ikey. A number of Hartford horsemen will go to

Boston this week to attend the Horse Show. Dr. F. A. Ingram will look after the Lawson horses are twenty-three at Charter Oak Park, in charge besides the six at Baltimore and those at Boston. making thirty-five horses belonging to the Charter Mr. A. J. Welch is expected from Lexington,

Ky., some time next week, where he has been to make arrangements to secure the "big" race for the Grand Circuit meeting in September at Charter Oak Park It looks as if The Abbot and Cresceus would meet for the first time this season at Charter Oak track on Labor Day. The race will be for \$10,000. If Mr. Welch can make proper arrangements with the owner of Charley Herr we will get three days of great racing in

sale in New York last month. Harry Brusie, Mert Fulton, Mike Conlin, Joe Dennis, Fred Reynolds, Mat. Darcey, Edw. Bow-doin, Allen Risk and W. L. White will prepare their horses at Charter Oak Park for the half- of last week. Old Orchard, Me., Dover, mile tracks this summer

Notes from New Britain,

dam, Christabel, by Chimes, sire of The Abbot (2.031), is in foal to Dandy Lambert, he by Aristos owned by D. A. Harris of New Britain, Ct. Shorty (2.174) is reported to be in great form this spring. He is in Fred Reynolds' stable at B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, Boston, Mass try (2.001), that is rated A No. 1.

A number of New Britain horseman will join the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Hartford, in order that they may have an opportunity to take part in the matinee races this summer at the new half-mile track that is to be constructed at Charter Oak Park.

Newport Notes.

The following clipping from a local paper ex-" POUGHKEEPSIE, April 4. In the burning of

the barn of Edward E. Perkins, south of Pough keepsie, six horses-Electaboul, Island Queen Lady Rupee, Pawnett, Princess Dillard an Brownie Dillard—perished. Mr. Perkins had refused an offer of \$2000 for Island Queen, and all the horses burned had records." The mare Island Queen, mentioned above, was

a very nice chestnut mare, sired by Island Wilke (2.133). Last year, as a four year old, she was driven a mile in 2.13). In her death her sire loses one of his best prospects for 2.10 honors this sea-

Voleta (2.23), owned at Highland Stock Farm, has a fine chestnut colt by her side. Great things are expected from this fellow, as he is by Island Highland Stock Farm, refused an offer of \$200 for him the other day with a remark that nothing less than \$500 would buy this one. He is a very large, fine colt; from his individuality and breed ing he should be a valuable one at maturity, and the name Highland King would seem appropri-

H. B. Steward, the genial proprietor of Maple wood Stock Farm, whose address is Newport, Vt., has just returned from a two months trip through

Antwerp Notes.

E. C. Willard of the Willard Stock Farm has employed for the season the well-known trainer Melvin Moody, who has a great reputation as a handler of trotting stock, and with the fine lot of young horses on Mr. Willard's farm ought to

oring out some good ones before next fall.

Mr. Moody will also handle a few outside norses, among them a bay gelding owned by John Briggs of Watertown, N. Y., sired by Waxford; dam by Deceive. This horse is a pacer, has never started in a race, but has stepped a mile in 2.18½. Another outsider is a chestnut mare, four years old, sired by Chimes, owned by Charles R. Scott of New York. Another is a brown gelding owned by Mr. Moody, sired by Belmont Prince; dam by Alcone; second dam by Jefferson Prince. This is a very promising young horse, stands 15.3 hands high; has never started in race. Can show a 2.25

Among the horses owned by Mr. Willard is a black gelding sired by Heros; dam, Kit, the dam of Little Eva (2.20½) and Edward B. (2.20). This norse has shown quarters in thirty-five seconds, and ought to prove fast. A black three-year-old gelding sired by Edward B., dam, Molly Downing. the dam of Little Leo (2.17½) and Onyx (2.23½), is another promising one. He also has a fine pair H. H. Peck will not campaign any horses this season, having sold all his stable at the Garden season, having sold all his stable at the Garden several other young ones that show well. April 8, 1901.

A meeting of the New England mile-track managers was held in Boston on Wednesday N. H., Saugus, Mass., and Readville were lowing schedule was arranged for the sea-Secretary George L. Deming of Moore Park, Windsor, Ct., will give a meeting May 30, Decoration Day.

Son: Mystic, June 17-21; Saugus, June 25-29; Readville, July 2-5; Dover, July 9-12; Old Orchard, July 16-19; Mystic, July 23-26; Saugus, July 23-29; Saugus, July 23-26; Saugus, July 30-Aug. 3; Dover, Aug. 6-9; Old Orchard, Aug. 13-16; Readville, Lady Guydon, by Guydon, son of Wilton (2.191); Aug. 19-24; Providence, Aug. 26-30; Saugus, Sept. 2-6; Mystic, Sept. 10-13; Readville, pt. 16-20; Dover, Sept. 23-26.

> Treat your horse well and he will treat you well. Give him a bed of German Peat Moss. C.

FOR THIRTY YEARS our Force Pumps have been the leaders in New England. The **BUCKEYE PUMP** works easily, throws a steady stream, does not drip or freeze. It is built to

last and hence is a valuable purchase. We also sell Wind Mills, Tanks and Gas Engines, besides all Water Sup-SMITH & THAYER COMPANY,

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IMERINO, Record, 3, 2.20

(sire of 82 in the list at 13 years old).

Dam, OYPRUS, 2:24, by Strathmore (dam of Faifa, 2, 2.20, Kaifa, 4, 2.14, Hartor, 3, 2.19), Imerino, 3, 2:20, Gustine, 2:24, and one producing daughter); second dam by Belmont (dam of Cyprus, 2:23, three producing daughters and one sire); third dam dam of two producing daughters.

Terms, \$30.00 to Insura. 0000 McNAMARA & WELLS,

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM SEASON OF 1901

EDLAR 12908

Sire of Anniellis Pedlar, 2.18 1-2; Trader, 2.25 1-4; Princess of Cedars, trial 2.28 1-2; Cold Cash, p, 2.17 1-2; Oudray, p, 2.16 1-2; Elspeth, p, trial 2.12 1-2.

\$50 with usual return.

EDGEWOOD FARM, North Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass.

....FORBES FARM....

The Champion Stallion Trotter of ...1898 and 1899...

BINGEN, 2.064

By May King, 2.20; dam, Young Miss, by Young Jim.

TERMS \$100.

Fee for stallion service due when mare is served. Mares kept at \$4.00 to May 1; after May 1 at \$2.50 per week. Address

....J. P. HALL, Ponkapog, Mass.

....VILLAGE FARM....

STALLIONS IN SERVICE, 1901.

The greatest sire of extreme trotting speed that ever lived.
Sire of The Abbot, 2.031, world's champion; Fantasy (4), 2.06, champion three, four and five-year-old mare; The Monk (4), 2.031, Average record of the three, 2.05.56, No other sire, living or dead, has three with records averaging so fast.
Sire of five in 2.10; 12 in 2.15; 29 in 2.20. SERVICE FEE, \$100. Winner of seven first prizes and three championships at National Horse Shows.

Son of Mambrino King, the greatest sire of 2.10 speed. Sire of three trotters and four pacers in 2.10, with records averaging 2.07 5-14, a showing unsurpassed. His three trotters average 2.08, but one sire, Chimes, having three with faster average records. Mercedes, dam of Dare Devil, is by Chimes.

SERVICE FEE, \$100.

SERVICE FEE, \$100.

Other Stallions in service at reason- C. J. & HARRY HAMLIN, VIIIage Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

TITE ALL follow the use of Ripans Tabules, as in the case of a New York City lady, who writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, constipation and headache for about a year. On getting up in the morning I would feel sick, my head would ache, my bowels would not act and I would be bothered with belching up gas. I tried most every kind of salts for my bowels, but got no permanent relief. At first the salts would act, but I would soon become accustomed to them and be bethered worse than before. My brother-in-law told me how wonderful Ripans Tabules were, and I got a five cent carton and took them, and was more than surprised at the good results, as I did not have much faith in medicine. After that I bought another box and took all of them, and they had such an effect on me that I feel like a new person. My bowels act regularly, and I can eat anything without belching. Before taking the Tabules the water would gather in my mouth and I would have to spit continually, but since taking the Tabales I am not troubled anymers. If I eat a hearty dinner I always take a Tabule and I experience no bad effects. Since my bowels act regularly and my food digests prope I rarely have a head-

SIRE OF BINGEN, 2:06 1=4, Champion Trotting Stallion of 1898 and 1899. Chestnut King, br g, 2.12, Genevieve, 2.12 1=4, Pi Lijero, 2.12 1=2. Chestnut King, ch g, 2.17 1=4, Allie King, 2.18 3=4, Nordhoff, 2.21 1=4, Barney King, 2.23 1=4, Lillian Wilson Matinee record 2.29 1=4, Nahesa, 1, 2.41 1=2, winner of Yearling Division Kentucky Futurity, 1895.

May King was foaled in 1886, is a dark rich bay with black points, no white; strong conformation; heavily muscled; perfectly sound. SERVICE FEE, \$50.

No. 12416, Record 2.22 1-2,

2.00 1-4, Nowaday (3), 2.14 1-4, Blazeaway, 2.20 1-4, Gazeaway, 2.22 3-4 and Looksir (3), 2.24 14. LOOKA WAY, b h, 16.2 1-2 hands, weighs 1275 pounds, by Look, sire of 13; dam, Rosalind by Harry Clay, 2.29; grandam, Rose Terry, by Hambletonian 10; great grandam by Ver-mont Black Hawk 5. Service Fec, \$50.

These stallions are at Lookout Stock Farm, South Natick, Mass., and their books are

CHARLES WHITTEMORE, 237 Albany Street, Boston.

YOUNG KING, No. 32604. Full Brother to Bingen, 2.06 1-4.

B h, foaled 1897; 16 hands, weighs 1135 pounds, by May King, 2.20; dam, Young Miss, by Young Jira. Will make full season. Service Fee. \$50.

COLNA DONNA 29171.

B h, 15 3-4 hands, foaled 1897; sire, C. F. Clay, 2.18, sire of Connor, 2.03 1-4, Coleridge, 2.05 1-4, Choral, 2.06 1-2, and 50 others in the 2.30 list; dam, Griselda, 2.29 1-4, by Gambetta Wilkes, 2.19 1-4, sire of Guinette, 2.05, and 98 others in 2.30; second dam, Lady Yeiser (dam of Lottie Loraine, 2.05 3-4, and 5 others in 2.30), by Garrard Chief. Service Fee, \$25.

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